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'The Meaning of Reconstruction' is now on sale (price 2s. 6d. net, post free 2s. 9d.). An advertisement giving some press notices appears on page 3.

Comments.

THE General Election reflected little credit on the Government. The voters' lists, owing to hasty preparation, appear to have been far more faulty than usual. The bulk of the soldiers either had no opportunity of voting at all or tore up their papers in disgust. The Government urged the need for an election, and then sought to avoid contested elections. It argued that a mandate was required on the peace terms, but it never placed any definite peace proposals before the electorate; and it now appears that the preliminary terms, which will deal with principles, will be settled before the new Parliament meets. But perhaps the worst feature of the General Election was the appeal to passion and the absence of any reasoned constructive policy.

IN spite of its majority, the Coalition Government lacks moral authority. The minority members, the small poll, the virtual disfranchisement of the soldiers (in spite of the belated advertisements of the Government urging them to vote), and the hollowness of the election cries to the accompaniment of which the Coalition returns to Westminster, all contribute to deprive the Prime Minister of the real support of the people. Mr. Lloyd George's horoscope betokens a stormy voyage.

THE new Government will have troubles enough, but Ireland alone will be sufficient test of its statesmanship and real quality. Ireland has gone Sinn Féin, and any attempt to settle the Irish question on the basis of the one-sided compromise outlined by the Prime Minister as part of the Coalition programme will meet with disaster. A solution may perhaps be found somewhere between the two extremes of military rule by a large British force and a completely independent Irish republic; but whether a Government overwhelmingly Tory and Unionist in composition will find a solution is a question to which few people could confidently return an affirmative reply.

AN analysis of the voting at the General Election shows that the victory of the Coalition is not so sweeping as the House of Commons majority might lead people to assume. Deductions from the election figures should not be pushed far, but they do indicate certain broad facts which are worth bearing in mind. The total electorate for the 707 seats in the

House of Commons is 21,371,612, but only 600 seats were contested, and the votes cast amounted, according to *The Times*, to 10,761,195. Even allowing for the number of electors in the uncontested constituencies, the total poll was not much more than half the possible poll. Of the ten and three-quarter million votes cast rather over a million were for Irish constituencies, resulting in the return of the Sinn Fein candidates nearly everywhere. The total University poll was 42,624, and of these 25,126 were cast for the Coalition. In Great Britain 9,690,109 electors recorded their votes, 5,096,233 of them in favour of the Coalition. The Coalition vote was constituted as follows:—

Unionist	3,484,269
Liberal	1,450,443
National Democratic Party	161,521

The non-Coalition vote totalled 4,593,876, distributed as follows:—

Labour	2,375,202
Liberal	1,298,808
Unionist	369,555
Others	550,311

The Coalition is said to hold 478 seats in the new House, giving it a majority of 249 seats over all others. There are 334 Unionists in the Coalition and 23 non-Coalition Unionist members, the majority of whom will probably support the Government. There are 133 Liberals in the Coalition and 28 Liberals outside. Most of the latter are unlikely to support the Government. *The Times* credits the Labour Party with 63 members, though we believe that the official Labour members are reckoned at 59; and in addition there are one Socialist and one Co-operator.

The Coalition candidates with a little over half the votes cast obtained four-fifths of the contested seats. The Independent Liberals, who obtained rather more than an eighth of the total votes polled in Great Britain, form only 4 per cent of the new House of Commons. The Labour candidates, who polled almost a quarter of the votes recorded, secured 9 per cent of the places in the House.

The estimates which have been made as to the strength of the soldiers' vote vary, but it is highly improbable that in the aggregate more than a quarter recorded their votes.

THE most significant feature of the election is not the size of the Coalition majority, but the strength of the Labour Party vote. It had candidates in only three-fifths of the contested seats, and yet it obtained nearly a quarter of all the votes polled. It contested not only the industrial constituencies, but the Universities and a number of rural and other unpromising constituencies. The support given to the Labour

Party candidates, in the face of the accusations of Bolshevism and pacificism made against them, is a distinct indication of the new trend of public opinion.

THE international situation is far from satisfactory. We would go so far as to say that there is a distinct danger of what might be called an "old gang" peace, that is to say, a peace of diplomacy. The outstanding figure in world politics is President Wilson, but we learn from the American *New Republic* that "his fellow-countrymen have not grasped the meaning of his international policy. He has not built up among his own people a body of public opinion which realizes the importance of a League of Nations, the obstacles to its realization, and the necessity of assuming such a grave future obligation." There is in Europe a new Chauvinistic temper which, if it be not stamped out, will change the war of liberty into a war of greed. Instead of public discussion in this country of the real peace issues, there has been let loose a hurricane of passion directed towards hanging the Kaiser and making Germany pay for the War. The trial of those responsible for crimes against humanity, and reparation and restitution, are clearly matters which must be considered, but they are not the only, or, indeed, the chief questions of the peace.

WHEN are we going to learn the truth about the course of events in Russia? There are two conflicting views abroad. On the one hand, it is said that Russia is in a state of the utmost chaos and lawlessness, that there is no real Government, and that the wildest disorder still prevails. On the other hand, it is stated that the Bolsheviks have the situation well in hand, that the state of affairs is steadily improving, and that the Bolshevik rule is supported by the majority of the people. The latter view is taken by *The New Statesman*, which by no stretch of imagination can be regarded as Bolshevik in its sympathies. Now, both these views cannot be correct. The public has the right to know which is correct. Upon the facts of the situation alone can a judgment be based as to British policy in Russia. Are our troops there in the interests of democracy or in the interests of dispossessed capitalists and landlords?

THE Adult Education Committee, whose First Interim Report was reviewed in our columns in October last (pp. 419-20), has issued a further Report. Its Second Interim Report (Cd. 9225, 2d.) is devoted to education in the army. A scheme of education is already in operation on lines somewhat similar to those proposed in the Report.

The Degradation of Politics.

THE General Election must make us hang our heads in shame before the world. At the end of a great war avowedly fought for liberty, the people of this country would have rallied to a new call upon their services for the sake of the prosecution of freedom in new spheres. Instead of an appeal for the pursuit of a moral purpose, the Government and its supporters degraded the election, trampled under foot the ideals for which the War was fought, and dragged through the mire President Wilson's fourteen points. Mr. Lloyd George asked for unity; he has destroyed every vestige of unity in the country.

As the election campaign proceeded, its moral tone sank lower and lower. It commenced with the Central Hall meeting, which in the most ambiguous terms set out the Coalition "programme." Never a word was said about the necessity for overturning vested interests. There was little in it which threw light upon the Government's attitude towards the fundamental and moral problems of the community. It did, however, hint at housing and public health measures, and at agricultural development. But as the campaign became more heated even these vague promises fell into the background. Attempts were made to lash the public into a fury about questions which were irrelevant to the main issues before the country. By the time the campaign ended the Coalition policy appears to have degenerated into hanging the Kaiser, making Germany pay for the War, and a permanent embargo on the immigration of aliens. The last stab was the Prime Minister's slanderous attack upon the Labour Party, the only motive of which, so far as we can see, was panic. As a result of the election the Prime Minister rides back to power in a chariot drawn by jibbing Liberals and pushed from behind by his Tory supporters.

One or two new items of policy were claimed by the Coalition press for the Coalition programme. The newspapers announced in leaded type the Government's intention to nationalize railways. But this was not and is not Government policy. Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Bonar Law has subscribed to it, and what Mr. Churchill says in reply to a heckler is not binding on the Government. It is obvious that the question had never been considered by the Government, as the remarks of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Roberts show that they read of it for the first time in the newspapers. Yet many

Coalition candidates used the announcement made by Mr. Churchill as proof of the Government's far-reaching programme!

The conscription question illustrates the Coalition's shifty manœuvres. One of the real issues of the election was the abolition of conscription. There is a deep-seated opposition in the country to the continuance of compulsory military service after the War is over. Most Labour and Independent Liberal candidates put in the forefront of their programme the abolition of conscription. It appears to have been relegated to the background by Coalition candidates, but during the election campaign many of them, it is said, were compelled to revise their positions. Then Mr. J. H. Thomas published the famous letter from one general to another outlining a scheme for compulsory service after the War. This drew a reply from Mr. Lloyd George, who in effect stated that the abolition of conscription depended upon the kind of peace which was made. We say frankly to the Prime Minister that if the Allies do not succeed in making terms which will obviate the necessity for a conscript army in this country, our diplomats will have sold the pass and destroyed the fruits of victory.

The general public, though it has not analysed the political situation, is uneasy in its mind. The intelligent rank and file is in revolt. There is a feeling abroad that both the election and the Coalition programme rest upon dishonesty. High endeavour and statesmanship have vanished before "stunt" electioneering. The Coalition, as a consequence, has now a temporary advantage. The verdict of the future, however, will be one of condemnation. The policy of the Coalition lacks reality; its methods are repulsive. Its personnel is dominated by people wedded to old traditions. The campaign has lacked inspiration because those who conducted it lacked a vision of the future. Instead of a clarion call which would have united all people with popular sympathies in a crusade against the sinister influences of "big business" and the rule of the monopolists, there has been a demoralizing appeal to passion. The result must be a Government without any sheet anchor of principle. It will be subject to serious criticism from the first, and whether it continues in office for the full period, which is extremely doubtful, or falls before its time, its fate is certain. It has no deep roots, and it will be swept away by the people whose intelligence it has insulted.

Indian Reform.

THAT high-sounding term "the white man's burden" made no appeal to the common man in the days before the War. Rightly or wrongly, it was too closely associated with the operations of *concessionnaires*. It appeared to be impregnated with high finance and "Imperialism." Yet the phrase, in spite of its melodramatic savour, holds a truth. The peoples of the West have a responsibility towards the peoples of the East. The political and economic development of the white races has rendered unstable the economy of the coloured races. The activities of the restless Western peoples have disturbed the normal flow of Eastern life and dragged it into the main stream of the world's life. Unless the East is to suffer degradation and disintegration it must adapt itself to the new circumstances.

The world's religious systems are a product of the East; its political and economic systems the product of the West. And as the religious teachings of the East have been adapted to Occidental needs, so the political and economic organization of the West must be moulded to the new needs of Eastern peoples entering through force of circumstances into a world society. The "white man's burden" is the responsibility for unselfishly placing the Eastern peoples on the road to sound political and economic development.

No other Western people has so grave a responsibility in this respect as Britain. The British Commonwealth is the world's greatest Mohammedan empire. The vast majority of its inhabitants are of the coloured races. India alone contains a fifth of the world's population, and its future is therefore a question not only of imperial, but of world importance. Public attention has been drawn to the problem of India by the visit of the Secretary of State to India and the resulting Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, by the volume of 'Letters to the People of India on Responsible Government,' by Mr. Lionel Curtis,* the volume entitled 'India in Transition,' by the Aga Khan,† and by other recent publications.

The problem is one of the greatest complexity. India is in no sense a "nation." It is many nations, with many languages, with deep racial differences, and social and religious cleavages. The position is excellently summarized by the official Report:—

"The great mass of India's people are illiterate peasants, living in mud-built villages, and cultivating small holdings

of land, the produce of which is only too often threatened by drought or deluge. The physical facts of India, the blazing sun, the enervating rains, have doubtless coloured the mental outlook of the masses of her people. The Hindu caste system, with its segregating effect, circumscribes the range of public opinion by limiting the range of personal sympathies, and tends to perpetuate many customs and usages which progressive Indians themselves recognize as a grievous impediment to progress. Moreover, the political disintegration which preceded British rule utterly destroyed any incentive to material improvement or progress by laying its results at the mercy of the first raider."

The people of India are primarily peasants, their horizon bounded by the villages in which they live. They are without political experience and traditions. The realization of political and social democracy is, therefore, a task not for this generation, but for generations to come. The duty of the Imperial Government is to take all possible steps to clear the ground and to set the feet of the people of India upon the road to self-salvation.

We hope that the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, which is a document of great historical importance, will be widely read, in conjunction with the volume of Mr. Curtis. We do not propose to set forth the recommendations made in the official Report, which are now well known. There are, however, three closely related points to which we would refer.

In the first place, the problem is not one of increasing native representation on all kinds of public bodies in order to give Indians a larger but still minority voice in affairs. It is a problem of giving complete responsibility to Indian representatives for certain defined services. The area of responsibility can be widened as and when it appears desirable. We do not wish to underestimate the value of consultative powers, but effective political democracy does not spring from giving advice, but grows from the exercise of powers of government. The Report proceeds along this line and contemplates a separation of "transferred" and "reserved" subjects, the latter gradually being transferred to the representative assemblies as the Indian people gain political experience.

Secondly, whilst it is necessary that the problem should be surveyed as a whole, the Reconstruction of the Provincial and Central Governments will not alone suffice. The proposals of Mr. Montagu's Report, whilst they place certain governmental powers in the hands of natives, establish, in point of fact, an Indian oligarchy. We are not at all sure that the government of the masses of India by a small number of Indian people is necessarily any real improvement on the present system of government by a small number of British people. Democracy will come when the peasantry awakens to a sense of political power, and this will be only as the

* Macmillan, 3s. 6d. net.

† Lee Warner, 18s. net.

peasant takes an active interest in the affairs of his village. The development of communal life and the growth of co-operative societies are the chief avenues to full political democracy.

Thirdly, there must be an enormous development of educational opportunities side by side with the extension of political activity. As Mr. Curtis remarks :—

"The backward and defective state of education in India is a reproach to the British Administration which must be wiped out. An improvement and extension of teaching in all its branches is a vital necessity. But that of itself will not avail to prepare Indians for the task of responsible government. On the contrary, it will prove to be a danger and positive mischief, unless accompanied by a definite instalment of political responsibility. It is in the workshop of actual experience alone that electorates will acquire the art of self-government, however highly educated they may be."

These three points hang together, and are summed up in a few sentences by Mr. Curtis :—

"The burden of trusteeship must be transferred piece by piece, from the shoulders of Englishmen to those of Indians in some sort able to bear it. Their strength and numbers must be developed. But that can only be done by the exercise of actual responsibility steadily increased, as they can bear it. It cannot be done by any system of school teaching, though such teaching is an essential concomitant of the process."

Indian reform is an important aspect of Imperial Reconstruction. It has now been brought clearly within the range of vision of the British people, and it must not be allowed to disappear from sight. We hope that pressure will be brought to bear upon the new Government to give effect to the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford without delay. It is particularly important that there should be a radical programme and not a mere paper scheme. India must have the substance, not the shadow, of Reconstruction.

The Revolution in Germany: its Economic Aspect.

WHAT form will the economic life of Germany take under the new regime? This is a question of great interest to every student of social affairs. Beyond statements on the part of leaders of the new Government that no sudden changes will be made—at any rate until the country has had time to settle down—very little information on this matter is in existence.

At the same time it is possible to form a pretty good idea of the probable lines on which German industry and business will go forward by considering the very important beginnings in the way of social Reconstruction which have

been made of recent years, and especially since 1914. The exigencies of the War, and in particular of the blockade, forced the Germans to build up a very extensive and intricate system of social-welfare work—to feed the people municipally, to care for the families of soldiers, to provide work for the unemployed, to arbitrate in labour troubles, to supervise the working conditions of women and children, and so forth. All over the country there came into being local organizations, loosely affiliated, working on these lines. Judging from some of the periodicals which came through into this country during the War, it is clear that the principle followed was that of decentralization—each district being left to organize its own methods of meeting its own peculiar difficulties. All these experiments in social organization tended, however, it would appear, in the direction of Socialism of one form or another. There was a very large extension of municipal Socialism of every type all through the empire.

Thus for several years the Germans have grown even more accustomed than before to this kind of collectivism. It would not be too much to say that they have learnt to think of Socialism, especially of local and co-operative Socialism, as the only possible line of development for their country. This kind of feeling must of course have helped to pave the way for the social revolution of last November. But for the moment we are not concerned with this aspect of the question. The point is that the framework on which the new economic life of Central Europe will probably develop has already been built up. Countless co-operative feeding and clothing organizations—generally running in connexion with municipalities, and often with the local trades unions and workers' leagues of various sorts (such as benefit clubs and housing societies)—exist to-day; and it would seem certain that it is around these that the new Socialism will build itself up. Just here, indeed, the German Socialists have an immense advantage over those of other lands. They have a national organization, locally controlled and elastic, and worked out with real thoroughness, ready to hand.

It is not only in these directions, however, that important commencements of a collectivist social order have been made.

One of the most significant tendencies revealed by a study of German war literature is the immense importance of the *population question* in the mind of the nation. Periodicals abound with articles dealing with birth-rate problems. There is a widespread conviction that this is a matter of absolutely vital significance to the whole nation. The view generally taken is

that a low birth-rate will be disastrous to the people; and that from an economic and social point of view it is urgently necessary to create a new foundation for the family, which is perishing under the conditions of competitive industrialism. All sections of the German people are penetrated by this conviction. Even many of the large employers have voluntarily adopted a system of paying wages graded according to the number of children in the family; and schemes of all sorts have been brought before the public for guaranteeing a secure wage proportionate to the burdens which fall upon it. It is surprising how speedily the principle of equal pay for equal work has suffered eclipse. Perhaps no one else has dealt so ably and clearly with the social tendencies in Germany during the War as Heinz Potthoff, a well-known publicist and one of the Reichstag deputies for Düsseldorf. According to his view (writing in 1917) the people are becoming permeated with communal ideals. It is becoming clear, especially in view of the probable hard times after the War, that the supreme interest of the community is that all its members should share as richly as possible in all that makes for the up-building of life. "The welfare of the State is to possess as many as possible of strong and efficient men, happy and joyous in their work." The human element must come before any commercial or industrial considerations. The production of goods not useful to the mass of the nation is to be discouraged. The old conception of profit must give way to the view that the great aim of all economic reform must be the providing of the people themselves with all that they need for a growing life—in food, clothing, and mental nourishment. The goal is the widest possible diffusion of material and intellectual goods amongst the people. Throughout, "*the interest of the consumer must precede that of the producer.*" The business life of the nation is gradually and painfully realizing that it, too, must come under the dominating principle of social solidarity.

The bread-ticket system is an omen of the future. Henceforth it cannot be denied that all citizens have a right to food, and that by means of a little Socialism this is easily translated into practice. The system of rent regulation and guaranteeing against eviction, which has been so well worked out in many places during the War, also paves the way for a complete safeguarding of every worker against homelessness.

In the opinion of Potthoff, the experiences of the War have thoroughly vindicated the principle of social Reconstruction through municipal and local Socialism. It has been made clear, even to the most conservative, that organization o

this kind works more smoothly than they had dreamed, and is productive of immense benefit to the whole community. The War has shown how easily many things can be done which seemed impossible in former times.

What is being gradually achieved is a harnessing of all the economic forces of the nation in the service of the citizens as a whole. The old view of *Vermögensrecht* (the social system based upon property) must give way to the new idea of *Menschenrecht* (the system based upon human needs). Capital must be disciplined. It cannot in the future do as it pleases. It has now become recognized that what is best for the community is in the long run the best for each individual. We are here reaching out after a synthesis of Individualism and Socialism—and it is precisely in this direction that modern Germany will realize its own distinctive social order.

Taking up the wages question, Potthoff shows that what is now above all things needed (and is indeed in process of actualization) is a reform of the whole system in the sense of the wage becoming a thorough provision for the working and living *needs* of each worker. It is more than his payment for work done. *It is his share of the general well-being.* A complete provision for the family of the wage-earner, with regard to both food and housing, is therefore to be reckoned as part of the wage. The family man should have a wage and house accommodation proportionate to his responsibilities. It has been already recognized that the State in its own interest must provide education for all. But is food or housing any less essential? The same principle which inspired public education is bound to lead to the guaranteeing of adequate food, clothing, and housing for all children.

We are thus moving, Potthoff continues, towards a state of society in which it will be the duty of the community to guarantee an adequate basis of living to every citizen. Nothing less than this can be our aim. It will be possible completely to eliminate poverty. For some time, writes Potthoff, a programme of reform on these lines has been in existence in the writings of Josef Popper [especially in 'Die allgemeine Nährpflicht als Lösung der sozialen Frage,' which has been republished in a condensed form in a booklet called 'Nach dem Kriege,' published by Reissner of Dresden]. Popper expounds the right of every citizen to demand from the community a generous minimum of all that is needful for a civilized life (including food, clothing, housing, education of children, and a surplus for travelling, concerts, books, and self-education). The necessities will be made by the State in its own factories, in which all men and women from 18 to 30 will do a certain

amount of work, analogous to military service. This would be an obligatory national social service. Outside this scheme the usual economic life, on an individualistic basis, would be permitted to continue.

In sympathy with Potthoff's ideas, many well-known German social reformers, such as Grotjahn and Jahn, have worked out complete schemes of parenthood insurance. The general idea is that a pool should be created, made up (according to some suggestions) of workers' contributions, aided by the State and local bodies; and that additions to wages should then flow out of this pool in proportion to the sizes of the families of all those participating. The ultimate effect would be much the same as an actual gradation of wages on a family basis. The distribution of wealth would be according to needs instead of according to work done.

Although all the foregoing deals with what was done or written before the Revolution took place, it is nevertheless most significant. For the present leaders of Germany are moderates acting in co-operation with the various social-reform movements already in existence (even when quite outside the actual Socialist bodies). They do not propose any economic upheaval. Their method of developing existing institutions in the direction of Socialism until their ideal of the Socialist community is realized makes it seem likely that beginnings of the kind above indicated will be fully utilized.

MEYRICK BOOTH.

Pensions for Widows.

THERE are two views about the endowment of motherhood. There are those who, like the Committee which drafted a report on the question,* favour a large scheme, and those who shrink from the social implications which must accompany it.† It is improbable that, at the present juncture, any thoroughgoing scheme will be accepted. The time is, however, ripe for a more modest proposal which will not raise complicated questions as to the status of the normal family, the relations between the members, and the relations of the family to the State. We refer to a measure for providing pensions for widows with dependent children.

The principle of providing for widows has been fully accepted in the case of those whose husbands

have been killed in the War, and there is no new principle involved in extending pensions to widows generally. The present abatement in the case of income tax is in actual fact a subsidy to the father in respect of his dependent children, whilst the Civil List pensions might even be quoted as an illustration of pensions to widows. Widows' pensions have, as is well known, been widely adopted in the United States, and there is a steadily growing public opinion in favour of some similar system in this country.

The case for it is unanswerable. Even the most thrifty and virtuous husbands may die leaving widows and young children, and there will be no one bold enough to argue that workingmen, however economical, can amass sufficient savings to leave their dependents able to exist upon them. The widows and children of most men are left helpless through no fault of their own and through no fault of the husbands. Yet these people are an integral part of the community; the orphans are the citizens of to-morrow. It is in the highest interests, therefore, of the community to ensure that the loss of the breadwinner does not deprive his children of their opportunities of development.

We regard the question from the point of view of the children, and the pensions as pensions for dependent orphans rather than for widows. The pension should be payable on such a scale as will permit of the adequate maintenance of the home and the family. It should relieve the mother of the necessity of seeking wage-earning employment, which as often as not in the case of widows is of a low-paid kind, and should enable her to devote herself to the home and her children. It is useless to begin a scheme of pensions by the payment of small doles which do not suffice to pay house rent, let alone the other expenses of maintaining a home. There is a real danger that the principle of pensions will be conceded, but that the scale of payment will be too low to achieve the end in view, viz.: the proper nurture of dependent orphans.

The amount of the pension must, of course, vary with the size of the family, and it must continue as long as the need continues. As the old Poor Law is fortunately doomed, widows' pensions will not be associated with the Poor Law taint. Nevertheless it will be necessary to guard against a new type of inquisition, for the theory that the poor are knaves is by no means dead. It will probably prove desirable to allow the local Health Authority or the Education Authority to administer the pensions. The scheme should not be of too uniform a character. There are cases where it would be advantageous for a widow to enter wage-earning employment, though adequate provision would need to be made for the care of her children, and the amount

* 'Equal Pay and the Family' (Headley Bros., 1s. net); and see the article by Miss Rathbone in *The Athenæum* of October, 1918.

† See the article by Miss Stocks in *The Athenæum* for December, 1918.

of the pension might in such circumstances be varied. Again, there are cases where boarding-schools would best meet the need of orphan children. This, of course, would often happen where they had lost both parents. Arrangements would also need to be made where the dependence of children was extended beyond the normal age because they were pursuing a course of study in a secondary school or place of higher education.

The scope of a scheme of widows' pensions needs careful consideration. It would normally apply to widows with dependent children, and it would be necessary to fix a limit of income above which the pension would not be payable. On broad grounds of policy it would be undesirable to confine eligibility for pensions to widows. There is no logical case for excluding women whose husbands because of physical

disability are unable to work. Then wives separated from their husbands, deserted wives, women who have divorced their husbands, and unmarried mothers, provided they had children dependent upon them, should receive the pension, though in these cases arrangements might be made to recover at least a portion of the payment from the fathers of the children.

The cost of a scheme of pensions would depend upon its scope and the scale of payments. From this would need to be deducted the public expenditure incurred at present in respect of widows and their children. Even if the net cost amounted to 20,000,000*l.* a year it could not be regarded as excessive. Whatever else this country cannot afford in the future, it certainly cannot afford to lose the capacity and possibilities of even a fraction of the growing generation.

Rural Landlordism and the Reconstruction of Village Life.

THAT something was wrong with the English system of landholding in rural districts was an important article of faith with would-be reformers before the War. But what precisely was the matter and what remedies would set things right were points about which disagreement was perpetual and sometimes violent. One school maintained that the poverty of the landlords was the root of evil, and that their wisdom and beneficence only needed the additional resources which a protective tariff would afford to enable them to make the regeneration of rural society an accomplished fact. For some reformers progress meant the reduction of the great estates and the establishment of a large class of occupying owners—sturdy yeoman farmers who had bought their own farms, and peasants to whom a paternal Government, by a wonderful mixture of magic and sound economics, had granted small holdings of their very own. Again, there were men gifted with prophecy and a sacred anger to whom the nationalization of the land seemed the beginning and the end of rural reform. And, lastly, a large and influential class cried out against the rapacity and tyranny of the landlords, and their cries were so vehement and sincere that kind-hearted and ignorant persons were startled at the discovery of such atrocities in the peaceful country-side, and the baiting of landlords almost became an end in itself.

It is easier now to rid oneself of prejudice in the consideration of rural problems, and though the effects of the War upon the situation cannot fully be measured, it is possible at this stage at

least to see the old ills in a truer perspective; and there is no doubt that those old hindrances to progress, though modified by the War, remain serious hindrances still, and must be taken account of in any formulation of a programme of Rural Reconstruction.

The delusion that the rural landlords are rapacious and tyrannical is only less absurd than the delusion of those who see in landlordism and more of it the chief hope for reform. The English country gentleman is neither hard nor oppressive: he is as kindly and honourable as he is inefficient and ignorant and narrow-minded. A moral judgment is here beside the point; and the inveterate English habit of resolving social problems into a series of moral judgments has gravely embarrassed the study of rural needs. To pass from the premise that landlordism, as it exists in the agricultural counties to-day, is unsatisfactory, to the conclusion that landlords are wicked, or, on the other hand, to defend landlordism by pointing to the amiable qualities and temperate, respectable lives of the well-meaning individuals who own the great estates, is ridiculous.

The simple fact is that the kind landlords are the people who do the damage. The fundamental need of the English country-side is for a pushful, businesslike agriculture; and the friendly personal relations of the squire and his tenants prevent progress in this direction. The inefficient farmer remains in control of the land because the landlord saves him from bankruptcy by reducing the rent. How can a man evict the tenants who

cheered him when he came of age and have wished him a hearty good-morning three days a week, as he rode to hounds, through twenty seasons or more? The home farm is frequently a hobby, run on quite uneconomical lines; but it teaches the landlord to think that farming does not pay, and he mistakes the incapacity of his tenants for an inevitable disability attaching to English agriculture under Free Trade. The home farm too misleads the tenant farmer. It is there that he gets such knowledge as he has of scientific breeding; but on the home farm the breeding is not really for business purposes. Scientific methods are, for example, employed for breeding stock with an even star of white in the middle of the forehead, when they should be used to produce animals with a superior yield of milk or animals which, when they put on flesh, grow fat in the more valuable joints. The hobbies of the squires infect the agricultural shows, where prizes tend to be given for fancy points rather than for useful qualities. And the result is that many of the farmers reject the maxims of scientific breeding as amusements suitable for a country gentleman, but quite without value for a business man.

It is the same with the labourers, who are the chief sufferers by a system which tolerates slack and unintelligent farming. Unenlightened kindness is the bane of the cottager. The landlord cannot steel his heart to the point of exacting an economic rent for his cottages; and unless he is a rich man he can hardly be expected to keep in good repair cottages which in any case reduce rather than increase his income. If the cottager gets in arrears with his rent, shall an English gentleman grind the faces of the poor? It is not to be thought of. But this kindness is an insidious evil. Debt is often the beginning of moral degradation. In debt with the rent, it is but a little step before you get in debt at the village shop too. And then, as the debt grows bigger and anxieties increase, you are tempted either to drown care at the pot-house, or to calculate with a nice cunning whether there is more to be gained from the parson's "Sick and Poor Fund," if you are regular in attendance at church, than is likely to be won in extended credit at the village shop by a frequent appearance at the chapel run by the proprietor of that shop.

The influence of the "big house" is an important factor in village life, and it does not follow that all is as it should be because the squires and their families are not in fact the loose-living tyrants which some town-dwelling reformers have painted them. The squire's servants are frequently rather a bad element in village society. Well fed and idle, they are liable to have a standard of sexual morality inferior to that of the labourers, and their manners are all

the more likely to be imitated because of their superficial smartness. In any case they are living witnesses to the fact that "unproductive" employment and polite subservience to the rich bring better rewards than a life of toil spent in the fields. And no one can suppose that the kitchen of a country mansion is a good school in which to train a girl for the careful economy needed by the labourer's wife.

But the consideration of the "big house" and the part it plays in village life raises more searching questions. Can a nation whose resources have been drained by war continue to allow its vast wealth in country houses to be used, and often only half-used, by a few families? During the War many rich men have lent their country houses for the use of the wounded. But it is not only in war that sick men need the rest and comfort of country life. The need for hospitals and convalescent homes will remain; and so will the need for schools and colleges; though the resources of labour and capital available for new building will be much less than they were before the War. If the great country houses of England were used for these and similar needs, can any one doubt that they would be a greater national asset than they are at present? Their new occupants would have a beneficial influence on the neighbouring villagers, bringing new ideas, and ideas which would have a really stimulating force because they would be unaffected by the stifling atmosphere of patronage. It is a vision perhaps, but it is a vision of progress. It is possible to translate it into fact.

One word of warning, however, suggests itself. If the mansions of the country-side are to be used in this way, it is because justice demands it—because only by this means can the nation make a just and equitable use of these resources. But that means that we must do no injustice in the name of justice. We must not plunder the landlords. The general body of taxpayers, and the landlords only in so far as they are taxpayers, must provide funds for the purchase of these houses. And we must rid ourselves of all unjust and ill-tempered talk about the squires. It must clearly be recognized that any sacrifices which the landlords may be called upon to make, either by the sale of their country houses or by transferring the management of their estates to joint-stock companies or to a Government Department, are not imposed upon them as a kind of fine for imaginary sins of which excitable journalists and politicians have accused them. The call, if it comes, will be a call to service, honourable alike to those who give it and to those who answer. For it will be a call to the landlords of England to provide out of their abundance for England in her need.

Art and Life.

Poetry and the People.

IN the days of long ago poetry was entrenched in the hearts of the people. True, there were romances which appealed to the Court and the castle, but the ballads of the minstrels were loved by the people and the miracle plays were acted by the craftsmen. As Prof. Moorman says in the Preface to his volume of Yorkshire poems, 'Songs of the Ridings,'* "at the close of the Middle Ages narrative, lyric, and dramatic poetry seemed firmly established among the people. Not unmindful of romance, it was grounded in realism, and sought to interpret the life of the peasant and the artisan of fifteenth-century England." Poetry was indeed democratic.

Prof. Moorman in his excellent historical introduction to his poems (in which he pays a tribute to the articles of Muezzin in *The Athenæum*) tells how poetry became divorced from the people. With the Renaissance

"the popular note grows fainter and fainter, till at last it becomes inaudible. Poetry leaves the farmyard and the craftsman's bench for the Court. The folk-song, fashioned into a thing of wondrous beauty by the creator of *Amiens*, *Feste*, and *Autolycus*, is driven from the stage by Ben Jonson, and its place taken by a lyric of classic extraction. The popular drama, ennobled and made shapely through contact with Latin drama, passes from the provincial market-place to Bankside, and the rude mechanicals of the trade guilds yield place to the Lord Chamberlain's players. In the dramas of Shakespeare the popular note is still audible, but only as an undertone, furnishing comic relief to the romantic amours of courtly lovers or the tragic fall of princes; with Beaumont and Fletcher, and still more with Dryden and the Restoration dramatists, the popular element in drama passes away, and the triumph of the Court is complete. The Elizabethan Court could find no use for the popular ballad, but, like other forms of literature, it was attracted from the country-side to the city. Forgetful of the greenwood, it now battened on the garbage of Newgate, and 'Robin Hood and Guy of Gisburn' yield place to 'The Wofull Lamentation of William Purchas, who for murdering his Mother at Thaxted, was executed at Chelmsford.'"

The stream of poetic literature flowed in other channels, and the mass of people were robbed of an interpretation of their life and aspirations. "Our English non-dramatic poetry from the Renaissance onwards," writes Prof. Moorman, "is second to none in richness of thought and beauty of diction, but it lacks the highest quality of all—universality of interest and appeal." Its language, its metaphors, its atmosphere, were foreign to the working population.

It would have been no wonder had the Industrial Revolution crushed out of existence the dormant instinct for poetry in the hearts of the people, especially in the industrial North. In

point of fact, however, the love of poetry is deep seated, but its form and content must be of a kind to which the experience of the people responds. Prof. Moorman tells of "a North Riding farm labourer who knew by heart many of the dialect poems of the Eskdale poet, John Castillo, and was in the habit of reciting them to himself as he followed the plough"; and of "a blind girl in a West Riding village who had committed to memory scores of the poems of John Hartley, and, gathering her neighbours round her kitchen fire of a winter evening, regaled them with 'Bite Bigger,' 'Nelly o' Bob's,' and other verses of the Halifax poet." The present writer knows how deeply working people appreciate Prof. Moorman's own poems 'Cambodunum' and 'A Dalesman's Litany.' In his 'Songs of the Ridings' Dr. Moorman's object is "to add something" to the chorus of local song. He has enriched Yorkshire dialect poetry, and all lovers of popular poetry are indebted to him for his little volume. The collection of 'Yorkshire Dialect Poems, 1673-1915,' which he edited and published two years ago, "found an entrance into the homes of Yorkshire peasants and artisans where the works of our great national poets are unknown." It proved the existence of an abiding love of poetry amongst the workers. Dr. Moorman's own contributions to dialect poetry reflect the language and outlook of the mass of people. They will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of Yorkshire folk, and, indeed, must appeal to a much wider public.

Political and industrial democracy is inconceivable apart from a democratic culture, and such a culture of the people must be based upon a living literature, expressive of the intimate ideals and catching the spirit and vigour of the people. Such a literature must be clothed in the language of the hearth and the workshop. Its subject-matter and allusions and metaphors must be drawn from the life of the people. Classic deities and impossible shepherdesses are not the stuff out of which the popular poetry of the future will be woven. The poems of the new era will throb with the activities of the mine and the workshop, the trade union and the co-operative society. The mine and the workshop are as fit subjects for poems as courts and drawing-rooms; the trade union and the co-operative society are as fruitful a source of inspiration as the deck of a battleship.

The democratic literary movement has begun. John Masfield, Wilfrid Gibson, and Patrick

* Elkin Mathews, 1916, 2s.

MacGill are amongst its pioneers. The Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, have begun a new tradition, whilst the "Old Vic" Theatre in London has proved the popular demand for classical drama. Dialect poetry, for which Prof. Moorman has done so much, is an integral part of the renaissance. "School Board English" has struck a blow at dialect, but the language of the home, the street, and the playground has too strong a hold to be elbowed out of existence by the standard English of the schools, which itself is not without its flavour of dialect. We are beginning to realize that it is not an essential of an educated mind to conform to a standard method of expression and pronunciation. Dialect is more than skin deep: it is in the bones of the people. It is racy, vigorous, and terse; it is free from the constraint of standard English. It is a fitting form of expression, as Dr. Moorman points out, for "the ballad and the verse tale, lyric in all its forms, and some kinds of satire."

The hypersensitive may be inclined to regard dialect as merely a vulgar instrument unsuited to poetry, and it may be urged by some that it makes the appeal of poetry provincial instead of national or universal. To this criticism Prof. Moorman makes an effective reply:—

"This is only true when the dialect poet is a pedant and obscures his meaning by fantastic spellings. The Lowland Scots element in 'Auld Lang Syne' has not prevented it from becoming the song of friendship of the Anglo-Saxon race all the world over. Moreover, the provincial note in poetry or prose is far from being a bad thing. In the 'Idylls' of Theocritus it gave new life to Greek poetry in the third century before Christ, and it may render the same high service to English poetry to-day or to-morrow. The

rise of provincial schools of literature, interpreting local life in local idiom, in all parts of the British Isles and in the Britain beyond the seas, is a goal worth striving for; such a literature, far from impeding the progress of the literature in the standard tongue, would serve only to enrich it in spirit, substance, and form."

The spiritual ferment which is now taking place in working-class organizations, the rising demand for a fuller and freer life, and the revolt against those traditions and institutions which throttle initiative and self-expression, are indications, if any were needed, of the process of liberation which is at present going forward. It provides all the ingredients of a new democratic culture. What is needed now is a school—if so inappropriate a term may be used—of popular art and literature to enshrine in fitting forms the experiences and aspirations, the reality and the beauty of the life of the common people. The spiritual forces of to-day lack complete expression, and their manifestations will remain discordant and crude until their truth and beauty are revealed through art and poetry. William Morris realized that the only true art is popular art, springing from the life and spirit of the people. There is a depth and richness of experience amongst the working classes in the modern world, at least so far as the fundamentals of life are concerned, unrivalled by that of any other class of society. Their long and tragic history, their subordination in modern times to gigantic economic agencies, have given a new meaning to old standards and ideals. Poetry made from such stuff as this and woven out of the language of the people will be poetry indeed.

An International Labour Code.

THE world was slow to recognize the cosmopolitan character of modern Capitalism, and slower still to recognize the implications of cosmopolitan Capitalism. It transcends national Governments, and, in consequence, State regulation is an ineffective means of control. It is true that many sections of organized Labour had their international federations, and that there existed before the War the germs of an international trade union movement. It is also true that prior to the War a beginning had been made in the sphere of international agreement on Labour questions. But neither movement was an effective check upon the power of Capitalism.

There is now a strong opinion favourable to international action with a view to the establishment of world standards of labour conditions. We need not, in this connexion, examine the

reasons for this evolution of opinion. It is sufficient that it exists, amongst farsighted employers no less than in the ranks of organized Labour. It is to be found in France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States as well as in this country. In consequence international labour problems will come under consideration by the Peace Congress, and will form an integral part of the functions of a League of Nations or of a Commission associated with it.

Two sets of problems may be distinguished. In the first group are those which may appropriately be dealt with by the Peace Congress itself as problems arising out of the War. In the second place there are many problems which arise from the conditions of industry and commerce, and with which the Peace Congress is less directly concerned. These questions are more suited for treatment by a League of

Nations, though definite instructions might well be given by the Peace Congress, and perhaps the general lines of development laid down. The two groups of problems overlap in many directions, but it is clear that, for example, the questions surrounding emigration fall in the first category, and that the establishment of an elaborate international code of labour laws comes primarily within the second group.

We may perhaps consider briefly the emigration question. On its economic side—and it is first and foremost an economic problem—it is a problem of the movement of labour power. During the War the normal flow of emigration to the labour-absorbing countries ceased. With the restoration of peace the new countries of the world will clamour for immigrants. In addition to the probable resumption of this movement of people, it is to be remembered that on the continent of Europe the slaughter and incapacitation of millions of men has left a gap which efforts will be made to fill from one source or another.

Now the possibility of a considerable movement of peoples to underpopulated countries, whether due to normal developments, as in the case of the United States, or war losses, as in the case of France, raises two major problems. In the first place, migration on a large scale at the end of a great war may lead to pandemics far worse than the recent so-called "influenza" scourge. The treatment of the question by individual Governments will not suffice. It is clearly a problem which calls for international co-operation and regulation. In the second place, there is a serious danger of the rise of indentured labour in a new form, and, it may even be, of the employment of numbers of semi-civilized labourers in the Western countries. This question demands an international solution in the interests of both the white and coloured races. The problems surrounding emigration arise directly out of the War, and are therefore as clearly within the purview of the Peace Congress as, say, the civil restoration of Belgium. Emigration at the close of the War cannot be considered apart from certain closely allied questions, such as the international control of shipping; which in their turn raise questions falling more especially within the realm of the standing and ever-present problems that have arisen from the capitalist system.

We may now turn to this latter group of questions. The object of organized Labour is nothing less than the establishment of an international code of minimum labour conditions. The underlying principle is clear. The industrial countries have each found it necessary in the interests of the community to circumscribe the powers of employers, and to insist upon the

fulfilment of definite standards with regard to the conditions and employment of labour. It is not claimed that the various national standards are satisfactory, but the development of foreign competition has introduced further complications. The progressive elevation of the national standards of some countries is hampered by the existence of less stringent regulation in others; whilst the gradual industrialization of the world and the cosmopolitan character of the capitalist interests rob the various systems of national regulation of much of their effectiveness. A national economy involved national regulation; an international economy necessitates international regulation.

The full realization of this end will be a matter of time. The many sides of the problem vary in difficulty and complexity. It would be relatively easy to ensure that aliens enjoyed all the economic rights and measures of protection accorded to native labour. The time is ripe for the abolition of those conditions, regarding safety, sanitation, and hours of labour, which are comparable with the industrial horrors in this country a century ago, and it will be possible to bring labour conditions in the worst-governed countries more nearly to the level of the more progressive countries. But the wide differences which obtain in climatic conditions, the range and character of the industries carried on, the prevailing social customs and economic standards, make the problem of establishing reasonable international labour standards and equalizing competitive forces extraordinarily difficult.

The fundamental problem to which attention should be directed, if accepted standards are to be operative, is that of administration. It is by no means difficult to point to features of the industrial laws of other countries superior to those enacted in this country. But a law is of little value unless it is enforced. The gift of administration is not universal, and far too little attention has been paid to the administration of industrial legislation. Britain and Germany administer their labour laws more efficiently than most other countries. It would clearly be futile to set up by international agreement a series of international minima unless the various national Governments concerned put them into practice and maintain an administration for their enforcement. Without adequate inspection these agreements, as is now the case with regard to existing industrial laws in some parts of the Continent, would become a dead letter.

The first step, therefore, is to secure the establishment in all countries of a system of administration of labour laws under international supervision. This supervision should be exercised in three ways: through the consulates,

suitably strengthened for this purpose; by the annual reports of the various States to the International Commission or Committee of the League of Nations concerned with labour legislation; and through international inspection.

For a scientific handling of the problems of international labour legislation, it is necessary to make a survey of existing laws and labour conditions and to analyse them, in order to make clear the questions involved, their relations with one another, and the lines of approach. There are broadly two classes of questions—those in which equal standards are practicable and immediately desirable for all countries; and those in which differential standards are inevitable, at least in existing circumstances. The two classes overlap, but it is important to bear in mind the distinction between the two. The primary object of labour legislation is to secure the adequate protection of human beings from exploitation, and to guarantee the basic conditions of human freedom. Now it is obvious that there are certain necessary conditions which are essentially the same the whole world over, as, for example, those relating to health and safety, nightwork, and hours of labour. Nightwork, shall we say? is as undesirable from the worker's

point of view in Japan as it is in Belgium, and similar conditions should therefore prevail as to the regulation of nightwork. But when we consider the question of remuneration, it becomes obvious that no international standard expressed in shillings per week is applicable. The aim, which will necessarily be difficult to accomplish, is to ensure similar real wages, having regard not merely to the cost of living, but to social habits and customs and the length of the working life.

The International Labour Conference at Lausanne will need to consider these questions in detail. Its first concern must be to elevate the lot of the workers; but it must also have regard to the necessity of formulating a policy which will consciously aim at a realization of equality of economic opportunity for capitalists, so far as labour is concerned. Otherwise the international Labour movement will be lending itself to the exploitation of less advanced races or nations. The whole subject is one of the greatest complexity, and in the sphere of labour legislation there is an enormous field for fruitful international co-operation. At the opening of the new era only the foundations can be laid, but it is important that the foundations should be laid, and laid well.

The World of Industry.

Trade Union Notes.

THE General Election to a considerable extent diverted attention from industrial matters during the past month. It took the edge off the railway crisis, and made easier a settlement which really only deferred the solution of most of the problems involved; and it undoubtedly proved an important factor in bringing about a compromise in the cotton industry. The lull, however, which it has caused is not likely to be of long duration, and many big industrial demands are certain to be put forward in the near future.

DEMOBILIZATION is not proceeding smoothly, for all that the newspapers may say. The greatest difficulty is being experienced in securing the release even of "pivotal" men, and other men who have jobs ready and waiting are finding it impossible to get away. Military red tape is regarded as the chief obstacle in this direction. Nor is civil demobilization in good case. The new Demobilization Department is run by the very men who repeatedly made a muddle of the Labour Department at the Ministry of Munitions, and these men seem determined to carry their errors with them. The unemploy-

ment pay granted, despite the 5s. addition to both men and women, is still regarded as quite inadequate, and the arrangements for transferring workers to other jobs do not seem at all complete. Sir Eric Geddes has now been appointed to co-ordinate the numerous Departments and Committees which are dealing with demobilization. He has a hard task before him.

SUCCESS in demobilization clearly depends on the rapid opening up of alternative forms of employment and the minimum dislocation of existing employment. In neither direction has the Government taken effective action. It has not given adequate assurances that raw materials for the various industries will be forthcoming; it has not settled the vexed questions of reinstatement or of the restoration of trade union conditions; and it has given practically no indication of its future policy with regard to the national factories. On all these points employers or trade unionists are demanding clear statements of policy.

SOME of the national factories, built and equipped at the public expense during the War,

are clearly being handed over to private employers, and these are understood to include the best and most easily adaptable to the purposes of peace. The fate of the rest is doubtful. The demand of the Labour Party is that all the national factories should be kept on and worked by the nation for the public benefit; but the effect of this demand on the Government seems to be only that of making them anxious to avoid publicity in transferring the more eligible factories to private firms. Doubtless, many of the national factories, and especially those which have been used for shell work, would require new equipment on a large scale to adapt them to peace purposes; but in many cases the re-equipment would be well worth while from the national point of view. Trade unionists would like to see the State enter the field of industry as a large engineering employer. Some such counterpoise to the power of the big engineering firms is badly needed, quite apart from the social value of the experiment and from its effect in reducing industrial dislocation in the present crisis.

The Times makes a brilliant suggestion on this point. It is true, it says, that some of the national factories are being handed over to private firms; but why should not the trade unions take over some of the remainder, and so make a practical experiment in Industrial Unionism or Guild Socialism? Trade unionists are likely to take this advice at its real value. The best factories having passed into private hands, trade unions are urged to take on some of the worse ones. If they did, they would begin with inferior equipment, and would then probably find themselves exposed to savage, "unfair" competition by private firms. They would have difficulty in finding markets and in getting raw materials and equipment; for they would almost certainly have to face a boycott by the big private interests. In the teeth of such opposition, success would be only a bare possibility, and failure would at once be used to discredit the idea of Guild Socialism. *The Times* is living in the Paris of 1848, when the same trick was played on Louis Blanc by means of the *ateliers nationaux*. But once bit is twice shy.

THE hours question is to the fore in many industries. It is still unknown how the principle of the eight-hour day on the railways is to be applied in practice, and this may yet give rise to considerable difficulties, as a strike of 2,000 workers in the carriage shops of the Brighton Railway has already shown. This dispute centres in the question whether "travelling time" is to be included in the 47 hours; and many similar questions are sure to arise. A 47-hour week was inaugurated in the railway

engineering shops on Jan. 1; but this has been conceded in connexion with the negotiations for shorter hours in the engineering and shipbuilding industry, and cannot be taken as in any way governing the railway settlement. The engineering and shipbuilding trade unions have been balloting on the acceptance or rejection of the employers' offer of a 47-hour week, and the offer has been accepted by a substantial majority. The terms of the agreement do not, however, prevent the hours question from being raised again at an early date.

ACCORDING to the figures compiled by the Ministry of Labour, there were 5,287,522 trade unionists in the United Kingdom at the end of 1917, organized in 1,133 trade unions. Of this number 774,000 were women, mostly organized in the same trade unions with the men. The total increase during 1917 amounted to nearly 20 per cent, and it is probable that something like this rate of increase was maintained in 1918. If so, the present membership must be over six millions, and this excludes a large number of the trade unionists who are serving in the army and navy. The number of trade unions among whom these workers are divided is misleading; for of the 1,133 trade unions in existence, about 100 alone are important, and these among them include the vast majority of the members. The rest are for the most part purely local societies, often federated with the larger national bodies, which, in turn, are often federated one with another. The real number of effective industrial combinations is certainly less than a hundred, and it is high time for the superfluous bodies to amalgamate with the big national societies.

THE election of Mr. Robert Smillie, by a majority of three to one, as full-time President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is an event of considerable importance. In the first place, it is a crushing answer to the repeated attacks which have been levelled against Mr. Smillie by opponents who have denounced him as not really representing the miners. Secondly, it gives Mr. Smillie a commanding position in the trade union movement, and, by bringing him to London, greatly increases his power to influence events. Thirdly, taken in conjunction with the appointment of Mr. Frank Hodges of South Wales as full-time Secretary, it for the first time equips the Miners' Federation with full-time officers and gives them an organization to some extent worthy of their 800,000 members. The Federation has now found offices in London, thus following the example of other societies formerly located in the provinces which have found the need of setting up headquarters in the metropolis.

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Adventures in Books.

BOOKS can be put to many uses. They are companions, counsellors, anodynes, entertainers, and soporifics. They can be made to keep a window open or to buttress the leg of a rickety table. They are also medicinal agents. This latter is not a new discovery, but it has just been made afresh by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University. "I know," he says, "that 'Treasure Island' cured me of an attack of tonsillitis, and that 'Queed' cured me of acute indigestion; a United States naval officer informed me that he recovered from jaundice simply by reading 'Pride and Prejudice.' These are facts." The same prescription with a difference is to be found in one of Thackeray's 'Roundabout Papers':—

"I am troubled with fever and ague, that seizes me at odd intervals and prostrates me for a day. There is cold fit, for which, I am thankful to say, hot brandy-and-water is prescribed, and this induces hot fit, and so on. In one or two of these fits I have read novels with the most fearful contentment of mind. Once, on the Mississippi, it was my dearly beloved 'Jacob Faithful'; once at Frankfort O.M., the delightful 'Vingt Ans Après' of Monsieur Dumas; once at Tunbridge Wells, the thrilling 'Woman in White'; and these books gave me amusement from morning till sunset. I remember those ague fits with a great deal of pleasure and gratitude. Think of a whole day in bed with a good novel for a companion!"

It is not necessary to spend a day in bed to appreciate the author whom Prof. Phelps has "no hesitancy in recommending to any group of men or women or any individual of mature growth." The recommendation is to be found in a small volume called 'Archibald Marshall: a Contemporary Realistic Novelist' (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.), a lecture on the William Vaughn foundation at the University of Chicago. That Mr. Archibald Marshall's novels have crossed the Atlantic, and are there having more of a vogue than in their native land, is satisfactory news. For Mr. Marshall is a novelist of remarkable achievement. He is now in the early fifties, with a baker's dozen of novels to his credit, and of these, in Prof. Phelps's judgment, two are failures, and two have attained only partial success. 'Roding Rectory' is the best book he has yet written, but in a series of four novels—'The Squire's Daughter,' 'The Eldest Son,' 'The Honour of the Clintons,' and 'Rank and Riches'—he has produced a wonderful picture of the placid country life and strict conventions of a typical English squire's family. He is, in fact, the Anthony Trollope of the present day, and in a preface written for the American edition of one of his novels, he explains that he has

tried to follow not only Trollope, "but the whole body of English novelists of his date, who introduced you to a large number of people, and left you with the feeling that you knew them all intimately, and would have found yourself welcome in their society. That particular note of intimacy seems to be lacking in the fiction of the present day."

TROLLOPE, by the way, seems to be coming back to his own. After enjoying immense popularity during part of his lifetime, he fell out of notice, and was eclipsed by the fame of Thackeray and Dickens. Some years ago Mr. Frederic Harrison predicted that in the twentieth century Trollope's best stories would recover much of the popularity they had in the nineteenth, and that their graceful, truthful, and subtle pictures of contemporary life and manners would always save them from being forgotten. I am glad to think that this is true, for the creator of Mrs. Proudie is as full of charm as he is without pretence.

MR. HUGH WALPOLE, in a "foreword" to Miss Meriel Buchanan's 'Petrograd: the City of Trouble, 1914-1918' (Collins), claims that the book is "the first attempt of any writer in any language to give the world a sense of the *atmosphere* of Russia" under the shock of the Revolution and the War. The daughter of the British ambassador certainly succeeds in conveying a vivid impression of what life was like at the Embassy, with Lenin's stronghold across the river, and the continual prospect of a Bolshevik attack. Miss Buchanan's most thrilling chapter is that which describes the assassination of Rasputin, a story still obscure in many of its details. According to the account given by Miss Buchanan, Rasputin was enticed to Prince Yusupoff's house and there given poisoned cakes and a bottle of poisoned wine. These had no effect, and Prince Yusupoff shot him near the heart. A doctor declared that the death agony had begun, but Rasputin had still strength enough to attack his murderer and to attempt escape. He was at last mortally wounded by a shot from the revolver of Purishkevitch, who had followed him into the darkness outside the palace.

Now that the League of Nations is one of the practical political problems of the day, a discussion of its constitution and functions is of the first importance. Lord Bryce makes an

important contribution to this in 'Essays and Addresses in War-Time' (Macmillan). The earlier chapters in the book are statements of the Allied case against Germany, but Lord Bryce ends with two essays on 'The Principle of Nationality' and 'On a League of Nations,' that deserve attention now that the War is won. It is impossible to summarize his conclusions in a paragraph, and I can set down only the three things which he regards as necessary to prevent armed conflict between States. These are: (1) a body of rules constituting a law governing the relations of States; (2) impartial tribunals to decide controversies according to that law; and (3) a supra-national power to compel obedience to the judgments of these tribunals. Lord Bryce points out that the wars of the past have mostly been made by despots and oligarchies, and that it is by them that the faith of treaties has been mostly broken. He does not deny that democracies have sometimes been swept by passion or lured by misrepresentation into war. But he believes that the transfer of power into the hands of the people is a step towards universal peace. Democracies, he says, "are more likely to feel the duty both of refraining from aggression and of checking it when attempted by others. They will better recognize the obligations of international honour and good faith, and their responsibility to mankind at large. They will feel more respect for the public opinion of the world."

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"A LETTER behoves to tell about oneself," Mrs. Carlyle wrote to John Sterling. In a large section of a book about Chelsea, called 'The Wonderful Village' (Mills & Boon), Mr. Reginald Blunt has printed a long correspondence from Mrs. Carlyle which shows her grappling with the trials of housekeeping in Cheyne Row, and in particular gives an account of her relations with Charlotte Southam, the "good, biddable, clever" Chelsea girl of fifteen whom she engaged and trained to be a domestic servant. It is an intimate and human picture which the correspondence paints. For some readers, Mrs. Carlyle is the brightest and most vivacious letter-writer who ever handled a female pen.

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THERE is a story of a Cambridge don who described the Kaiser (it was long before the War) as quite the nicest emperor whom he had ever known. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in 'Prime Ministers and Some Others: a Book of Reminiscences' (Fisher Unwin), is able to write about nine Prime Ministers of this country whom he has seen. One, Lord John Russell, was his uncle, while with both Gladstone and Campbell-

Bannerman his friendship belonged to the inner circle of intimacy. Yet, among them all, the man who seems to have impressed him most was Disraeli. "Gladstone," wrote Lord Houghton to a friend in 1867, "seems quite awed with the diabolical cleverness of Dizzy, who, he says, is gradually driving all ideas of political honour out of the House, and accustoming it to the most revolting cynicism." Mr. Russell's comment is: "I had been trained by people who were sensitive to 'political honour' and I knew nothing of 'cynicism'; but the 'diabolical cleverness' made an impression on me which has lasted to this day." Gladstone, on the other hand, was not very skilful in managing his party, or even his Cabinet. "Meek followers in the House of Commons, who had sacrificed money, time, toil, health, and sometimes conscience, to the support of the Government, turned, like the crushed worm, when they found that Gladstone sternly ignored their presence in the Lobby, or, if forced to speak to them, called them by inappropriate names." Mr. Russell's book is a pleasant budget of gossip and reminiscence, out of which it is possible to extract things both new and old.

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PROF. CAROLINE SPURGEON is to be congratulated on approaching the end of a gigantic work of investigation and research. The second part of her 'Five Hundred Years of Chaucer Criticism and Allusion, 1357-1900' (published for the Chaucer Society by Kegan Paul & Co. and Humphrey Milford), contains the text of the criticisms and allusions to Chaucer in English literature from 1801 to 1850. To attempt a criticism of such a work would be an impertinence. I can only say that, even for a frivolous reader like myself, it is a pleasantly "dippable" book. To read through what so many men during the first half of the nineteenth century wrote about Chaucer would be a formidable task. To have collected their sayings must have been an appalling one. The Chaucer Society would have justified its existence by the production of this one book.

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'FACTS ABOUT FRANCE,' by E. Saillens (Fisher Unwin), is just the sort of book of reference which many people want. It is made up of short articles on practically everything that is peculiarly French, from French philosophy to Montmartre and from the metric system to the wines of France. A system of random testing of its contents has yielded excellent results. Not only was I interested in each article at which I opened, but I frequently read on into the next. The book deserves the high praise which M. Hovelaque gives it in his eloquent preface. INDICATOR.

Reviews.

SOCIETY AND POLITICS.

IN times of active or threatening revolution, when there is a high tide of writing and speaking on social and political reform, calm political philosophy is apt to be at a low ebb. We hail, therefore, two of the books on our list with peculiar satisfaction. Prof. Mackenzie's 'Outlines of Social Philosophy'* now takes the place of his well-known 'Introduction to Social Philosophy,' which has been long out of print. It surveys dispassionately the whole field of social philosophy—which does not quite coincide, as the writer explains, with sociology—from the theories of Plato and Aristotle to those of the Bolsheviks. The word "philosophy" does not occur in the title of Mr. Russell's book,† if indeed it comes into his pages. Nevertheless, those who know him merely as a Pacifist, so ardently wedded to his beliefs that he willingly incurred severe legal penalties, a short while ago, rather than be coerced into resigning one iota, will be surprised to find him discussing the views of friends and opponents on the most vexed problems of the day with philosophic impartiality and imperturbable reason. In the education of public opinion his volume may prove one of great importance. Prof. Mackenzie's manual is addressed to students. Mr. Russell's will be read by a much larger class—those who are interested in the three chief plans for the reorganization of human society now being debated (in many places with violence and bloodshed) by the civilized world.

Prof. Mackenzie is not concerned with mere opinion. His business is to examine concepts, sift terminology, and rectify principles. Theories such as Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism he deals with comparatively and critically, and shows without bias how far they each aim at and are calculated to attain the objects—order and justice, or liberty, equality, and fraternity—which have been put forward as social ideals. Few men—politicians as little as any—are in the habit of making this preliminary investigation. The usual practice is to form opinions, and then frame principles on which these may be substantiated. But at any stage of our political education it is well to submit our minds to the corrective process for which Prof. Mackenzie's book provides directions.

**Outlines of Social Philosophy.* By J. S. Mackenzie. (Allen & Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

†*Roads to Freedom: Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism.* By Bertrand Russell. (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d. net.)

The effect of such abstract works on the life of the world is slow and indirect through the educators and the thinkers. But such also was the influence of Plato and Aristotle, to whose teachings Prof. Mackenzie devotes much attention; yet their influence has never been negligible. Readers of this and of Mr. Russell's book, moreover, will find that there are many instances in which the conclusions reached by philosophic methods, and those of practical thinking checked by philosophic thought, coincide. Thus both are at one in recognizing the good in Anarchism as an ultimate ideal, together with the risks that would attend its realization before mankind were fully prepared to exercise an enlightened and responsible individualism. Dr. Mackenzie, however, has less faith than Mr. Russell in the incentives that would induce men to work if subsistence were afforded freely to all.

In his introduction Mr. Russell avows himself a believer in Guild Socialism. We recently complained of an otherwise excellent treatise on the schemes of the Guild Socialists that its acrimonious tone towards other Socialists excited hostility in the very persons it was intended to conciliate. As we have already indicated, this is not a defect of Mr. Russell, who in a luminous passage deprecates the unhappy intolerance of the impatient idealist, who has such plenary faith in his convictions that he regards any thinking man who rejects them as dishonest.

In the first part of his book, which is historical, Mr. Russell gives a sympathetic though critical account of State Socialism according to Marx, Anarchism according to Bakunin, and the Syndicalism of the Confédération Générale du Travail and the Industrial Workers of the World. Out of the Syndicalist tenets, which represent the point of view of the producer and aim at the organization of industry, has been evolved the theory of Guild Socialism, which represents the views of both producers and consumers, and propounds a system that would, it is argued, reconcile both.

The objections to State Socialism are that its economics "remain very near to Manchesterism"; it does not in reality abolish capitalism or the wage system, but merely transfers them to the State; the worker would find himself in the grip of another tyranny, as irksome as that from which he has been delivered; and experience shows that the evils of bureaucratic government tend to be increased rather than lessened by every step towards the national control of production. Hence the Anarchist revolt from the doctrines of Marx, and the rise of a very different theory, that of Communalism or Anarchist Communism, which dispenses with a central authority, asserts the right of every individual to a free supply of com-

modities, and at the same time imposes on no one the obligation to work, the assumption being that when industrial slavery has been abolished every one will desire to do at least that amount of work—work easy, pleasant, and moderate in its hours—that will amply suffice to keep mankind in comfort.

Mr. Russell sees no reason why great steps towards the free supply of commodities should not be gradually taken now. Sanitary services, education, and some other things are already provided free; and free trams, free railways, free fuel, and the like, provided by the community, are not entirely visionary projects. To the other suggestion, the removal of the obligation to work, he puts in a hesitating demurrer, though he has little sympathy with the attitude of orthodox Socialism, and its tendency to keep down individuality and crush out the free activities manifested in science and art. As he finely says: "Art springs from a wild and anarchic side of human nature; between the artist and the bureaucrat there must always be a profound mutual antagonism."

The Anarchist plan and the Socialist plan have obverse dangers. "Anarchism has the advantage as regards liberty, Socialism as regards the inducement to work. Can we not find a method of combining these two advantages?" Mr. Russell finds it in Guild Socialism, a plan that embodies the best features of Syndicalism, but rejects the suppression of a central government which that system derived from the Anarchists.

Our readers are familiar with the main lines of the theory of Guild Socialism, which have never been expounded more temperately and persuasively than by Mr. Russell. He advocates a form of Guild Socialism "leaning more, perhaps, towards Anarchism than the official Guildsman would wholly approve," for his faith is still in the ultimate feasibility of the Anarchist ideal, through the gradual purification and elevation of human nature—this, even though he admits that at present "it remains a fact that Anarchism attracts to itself much that lies on the borderland of insanity and common crime." Mr. Russell shirks no facts and shrinks from no logical conclusions.

Guild Socialism endeavours to adjust two equally legitimate points of view—the claims of the worker and the claims of the consumer. The one class will be organized in the industrial guilds, and the relations between the different groups will be settled by the Guild Congress. Parliament will continue to deal with the matters that concern the community as inhabitants of a certain area, "while all disputes between Parliament and the Guild Congress will be decided by a body composed of representatives of both in equal numbers." This superior control is intended to get over the difficulty that would arise if an individual

guild sought to put its own interests illegitimately before the interests of the community at large.

The two books by Mr. Raffety* and Lord Henry Bentinck† are books on practical, not theoretical politics, and books for the moment. Mr. Raffety, who once edited the Works of Edmund Burke, is a thoroughgoing believer in party, without which, marshalled in well-defined bodies, he is evidently unable to conceive how government could be carried on. He approves of Burke's definition of party—"a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." His ideals of party life are sound, and he points out the many recent instances in which party politics have fallen very far from the standards of Burke. Mr. Raffety's admiration is directed to the two great historic parties, and he seems to be himself a Liberal, vouchsafing a rather reluctant assent to the existence of the Labour Party. But the fault of his book is that it ignores political philosophy and has no breadth of vision. He is so concerned about the health and well-being of the Tory and Liberal parties that he fails entirely to see that progress, even in party politics, occurs through the disintegration of parties. He would give his blessing to a static condition that precedes the rigidity of death. There finally comes a time when "national interests" change so completely that, Burke would agree, unanimity can be secured only among new bodies of men. Such a time is upon us now.

This truth Lord Henry Bentinck's 'Tory Democracy' seems to us, unwittingly, to enforce. Lord Henry Bentinck, apparently, is one of those politicians who believe they can be more effective by remaining inside and leavening a powerful organization than by joining a newer organization with whose creed their own most nearly coincides. Disraeli was able to do this, because he was the leader of the Conservatives. Lord Randolph Churchill, to whom—a long way after the author of 'Sybil'—Lord Henry pays homage, failed, and had to leave the Cabinet. The book is incisively written, and tries to show that the Conservatives have often been on the side of progress—and that not merely in passing moderate measures so as to forestall more extreme reforms. But if Lord Henry Bentinck is so convinced a believer in much, if not most, of the Labour Party's programme, why does he not join the Labour Party? His book is, surely, a pregnant sign of the times.

**The Future of Party Politics.* By F. W. Raffety. (Allen & Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.)

†*Tory Democracy.* By Lord Henry Bentinck. (Methuen & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

SWINBURNE'S LETTERS.

WE began to read these letters* with hilarious enjoyment; we finished reading them almost with a yawn. If the book were a novel we should say that it lacked action, sympathy, intimate observation, and a sense of character. Mr. Gosse, who has noticed "that scarcely any references to events of passing history are to be found in these letters," replies in advance to such criticism by citing the case of Joseph Scaliger, who is said to have been so absorbed in his literary work that he did not notice the massacre of St. Bartholomew going on under his window. Joseph Scaliger, since he was a notorious Huguenot, may have had an excellent reason, quite apart from his literary work, for not looking out at that moment. The same excuse cannot be made for Swinburne. He looked out, we know, for he sometimes addressed Europe as if his splendid verse were a megaphone. What else of his contemporary world he saw seems from these letters to have consisted chiefly of editors, useful friends, and rascally publishers.

With the exception almost of the letters addressed to Mr. Gosse, which are really intimate and affectionate and interested, we might characterize the book as a collection of business letters. It will surprise many readers, who regard Watts-Dunton's relation to Swinburne as that of nurse and rent-collector, to find how tenacious, and almost, one might say, rapacious, Swinburne was when arranging for the publication of a poem:—

"My dear Morley, I have just finished a poem which I should like to see in *The Fortnightly*," he writes in 1876, "but it is 'of first necessity' to trouble you and myself with the base consideration of the question of finance; so I plunge at once into the miry subject, to be done with it the quicker. You see when I send a little thing, sonnet or song of but a dozen lines, elsewhere, I never get less than 10l. down, reserving any profits by music or such like that may accrue, and though of course I don't (I wish I could!) expect to have my work paid for according to that tariff on a regularly ascending scale, still I have to expect more, in some reasonable proportion, for a poem nine or ten times the length of such a piece, as the present poem is. I hope you know that I don't make more of a trade of my work than I can help; only the other day I sent a thing by preference to a paper to which I wished well which could only afford to

give a quarter exactly of the sum offered for a like amount of work by another paper just before...."; and so on even unto a second letter. It must have been much pleasanter to have some one else to write business letters for him, since he could not, like most literary men, "Leave it to you, sir," in graceful silence. Bachelors with private incomes, we feel, should not write letters like that.

Then a good many pages are taken up with the standing bore of the literary world—a wrangle with a publisher; others with questions of American publication, and so on. Nowhere do we find Swinburne "carrying a mot," and nowhere making one, except the ever-delightful change of 'Morte d'Arthur' to 'Morte d'Albert.' There is plenty of high-spirited fun in the early letters; but the fun becomes monotonous, consisting as it largely does of imitations of the mannerisms of Sarah Gamp. We guess his joke before he makes it, as if he were an uncle at a Christmas dinner. Sometimes his gift of lovely violence does appear in a letter, however, and then we get this description of Mentone: "Of all the beasts of countries I ever see, I reckon this about caps them. I also strongly notion that there ain't a hole in St. Giles's which isn't a paradise to this. How any professing Christian as has been in France and England can look at it, passes me. It is more like the landscape in Browning's 'Childe Roland' than anything I ever heard tell on. A calcined, scalped, rasped, scraped, flayed, broiled, powdered, leprous, blotched, mangy, grimy, parboiled country *without* trees, water, grass, fields—with blank, beastly, senseless olives and orange trees like a mad cabbage gone indigestible; it is infinitely liker hell than earth, and one looks for tails among the people." Delightful, too, is his account of the argument that he had at Oxford, when he and some friends "defended our idea of Heaven, viz., a rose garden full of stunners"; and we enjoy his enjoyment of the "shockingness" of 'Dolores': "I have added yet four more jets of boiling and gushing infamy to the perennial and poisonous fountain of 'Dolores.' O mon ami!"

The young Swinburne, high-spirited and with a public ("les sots idolâtres de la vertu") to shock, is buoyant and excellent company. When he could no longer shock, life became for him a "rather dull monotonous puppet-show." He needed the excitement of violent reactions. It was as a reaction, we feel, that he held his political opinions—they were sprees, not convictions. His progress in ideas was like that of a man who takes a running kick at a door and finds it opened. "Is Garibaldi the greatest man since Adam, or is he not?" he asks at the beginning of the first volume; in the second he is telling Mr. Gosse that there is a "set of trains from Gloucester Road to Putney every half-hour."

**The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne.* Edited by Edmund Gosse and Thomas J. Wise. 2 vols. (Heinemann, 11. 1s. net.)

Though life seems to have given little to Swinburne, literature was a second world to him. His literary interests and enthusiasms never waver, nor do his hearty abuse and his hearty generousities. From the age of 13 to the day he died, the Elizabethan dramatists were a rich country which he explored (and the kingship of which he disputed ferociously with Dr. Furnivall). With Swinburne, writes Mr. Gosse, "there can be no question that the strongest impulsion came from literature, and mainly from poetical literature. It is therefore not surprising that questions of metrical technique and of the history of verse occur incessantly in Swinburne's correspondence, as they did in his conversation." Such questions recur far more often than personal matters.

Swinburne was too little interested in human beings. He was not even interested in himself. He was self-absorbed but not introspective, and his nature was full of simple hero-worship, with literature for the chief and permanent hero. As we read these letters we like him, but we do not like him much. There is no variety in him. One gets to know him by heart. He becomes a "character," not a personality. His real, vigorous self—the self that swam and rode and climbed the impossible cliff, all that we admire in him—is in his poetry. His life was only a sort of toothache.

Some one has said that after seeing Browning run to catch a 'bus it was impossible to read his poetry again. We might say that in this book Swinburne is catching his 'bus. We shall not cease to chant his poetry on account of it; there is plenty of entertainment in these letters, but we should not read them if there were any chance of the postman's calling.

GERMAN OR GENIUS?

'MARTIN SCHÜLER' is described by its publishers as "a study of German musical genius presented in its relationship to modern German life," which "terminates in a sensational catastrophe upon the eve of war." The first clause of the description is obviously true; the second would seem to be decidedly false. The death of a self-absorbed genius, who has just written a masterpiece which is imperfectly produced, is not exactly a catastrophe—nor is it necessarily sensational, even though it take place in a theatre, nor has "the eve of war" anything whatever to do with the matter. The really surprising part of 'Martin Schöler' is that it takes one deep into Germany—German society, German atmosphere, German landscape—and makes one forget the

War as entirely as if it had never been. The reader may look back afterwards and speculate as to whether the self-absorption and the "other-absorbing" character of genius is in any way specifically German, and whether it has its roots in the doctrines of Nietzsche and the Superman, and whether the War itself is not merely the translation of Martin Schöler on to a larger stage. But he instinctively mistrusts such moralized interpretations, and turns back again contentedly to the sheer beauty of Romer Wilson's study. It is seldom, indeed, that the word "beauty" can be brought into connexion with a first novel, but in this case it is safe.

The Germany which Miss Wilson paints is so real, so convincing, that even a critic who has no knowledge whatever of German artistic society has little fear in hailing it as true. Romer Wilson manages to convey the actual charm of Germany—not affectionately, nor humorously, nor stupidly, but intimately. There may be errors in detail, but she has caught from the inside, as it were, the mystery of the German woods, the silence of the square at midnight in a little old Southern town, the poetry of the restaurant-terrace at Heidelberg. This terrace is described in words which are in some sort the keynote of the author's philosophy: "This especial supper-place was not his haphazard choice. He chose it because of its height above the city, and because one could watch the winding of the river; in a word, because of its noble surroundings, for he was aware that in noble surroundings a man often hears better." Such a simplicity and frankness, which reminds one of the seventeenth century, is ambitious beyond the ambitions of most novelists; it has a charm which seems to convey the special charm of Germany, and which stands in sharp contrast to the piled-up description, the ruthless and interminable analysis of 'Jean-Christophe.' The German musical genius, unlike his French forerunner, lives not in days and moments, but in clearly-marked episodes, or phases. Fifteen years of his life pass by us in four phases, closely interwoven with the external surroundings of Heidelberg, Leipsic, Berlin, and the Schwarzwald, with a momentary diversion to Les Avants, Lauterbrunnen, and Lake Thun. By a real *tour de force* these latter lose their associations with Cook and Dr. Lunn, and become, quite convincingly, the springtime paradise of German lovers. It is this power of dramatic metamorphosis which convinces us that Romer Wilson possesses a reserve of insight, with a real gift of expression, which ought one day to issue in a great book. She knows how to experience and to sympathize: time alone can prove how far this ability to experience will carry her.

Of plot or story 'Martin Schöler' has very little. It does not follow the

prevalent fashion of beginning at the hero's birth. Rather it begins with the conception of a masterpiece—an opera oddly based upon a Slavonic fairy tale of pea-hens, and it follows that masterpiece through all the vicissitudes of Martin's arrogant life till its triumphant production, when the actors "failed to produce the true, the absolute sensation," and the audience "did not appreciate the climax"; but the orchestra "carried themselves away by their own playing," and the author suddenly found that he "understood all creation, and the smallest actions of living things." Then he died, there in the theatre, and the study of genius is at an end. Musicians alone, and of musicians only composers, will follow the story with full understanding, but the veriest Philistine could hardly fail to understand creation the better after reading it; the most uncompromising moralist must inquire again into his truest conviction that human life can be sacrificed to nothing, not even to Art. There is not an attractive character in the book, there is hardly a fine action, and yet the general effect is of having been lifted into a clearer atmosphere, in which the sordidness of actuality is lost in the far-off view of potentiality, just as the beer and sauerkraut of the Heidelberg terrace are less significant than the winding river beneath the night sky. It is perhaps not without intention that Berlin alone opens out no vista of possibilities. All the characters who minister to the development of genius tend to be merely types—Hella of the woman who could love, Steinbach of the friend who could be generous, though repulsive. They do not live and move, and hence there is no tragedy in the story, save the tragedy which comes to the reader only in his reflective memories. There is no instantaneous conviction of sin or sorrow, or life or birth, save only in the life-history of 'The Pea-hens.' It is this which sets the life of genius apart from the life of men. Not that this is the moral of the novelist. It is rather a dramatic shadowing of the attitude of Martin himself. And the final verdict is that the supreme effort of genius thus nourished upon human sacrifice could not stir men's hearts to "hell depths and heaven heights." There is no Art without man, without life.

Romer Wilson has, we believe, secured a welcome for her future work. Her writing has a touch of distinction which is refreshing, although at times she is crude or wearying; here and there her use of German Swiss names seems at fault, e.g. Staubach, or Scheidech; she can indulge in a cheap gibe, or elaborate a pointless digression. She describes a minor poet thus: "Werner was careless where he lived and how, and had no particular but rather a conventional dislike to mice. He had no philosophy of life either, and no

*Martin Schöler. By Romer Wilson. (Methuen & Co., 7s. net.)

opinion to offer about morality, war, religion, or any other topic; he thought deeply without coming to any conclusion, and lived pretty consistently without making any rule." And yet it takes her a whole page to describe the minor poet in the abstract, and at the end we are none the forwarder.

A truer criticism, however, will mark the promise of her writing, as shown in such a passage as the description of Martin's journey through the Schwarzwald:—

"Again the car went into the pines. The road wound up a steep place in the hills, and when it came out upon a crest the day was near at hand. The light came at long intervals in jerks, as if thin films slipped off the face of the unrisen sun from time to time. A breeze passed over the earth and died away. Martin leant out of the window. The dawn had come. The forest became substantial, the grass was full of grass blades, the road of stones. In the east a long yellow rent appeared in the clouds, which began to move towards the west with those curious, flat, stiff movements of the beginning of the day. The rift widened and showed the blue of heaven. Very slowly the clouds crept away from the light, like a host of old whales, and half the vault of heaven became opened in the clear upward light cast by the rising sun. The turning of the earth became perceptible as it rolled over into the east, and Martin felt the instinct of nations to climb up the world westward, so as not to be pitched into the abyss."

It is this instinct of the climber which impresses us through all the apparent pessimism of the story.

GREY WALLS AND GRIM MEMORIES.

MOST books about the Tower of London fill the mind with disturbing visions of the unforgotten dead; and Major-General Sir George Younghusband's work* is no exception. Spread over the pages are grim narratives of judicial and extra-judicial slayings of celebrated persons, some of whom, such as the "nine days' queen," were innocent of crime in act or intention. Also a chapter is devoted to tortures and the unfortunates who endured them. But there is much more in the book. Accounts are provided of parts of the fortress, the interiors of which are kept

hidden from the general public; of the high offices of Constable and Lieutenant of the Tower; of the Yeomen Warders; of the arms and armour; and of the Regalia, of which Sir George Younghusband is Keeper. The oldest building within this mighty fastness has stood, without material alteration, for more than eight centuries; and Gundulf's beetling tower, with its double range of loopholed satellites and stern connecting walls, may well stand for yet another eighty decades.

Every English monarch from the Conqueror to Charles II. used the Tower as an occasional residence. A palace, a fortress, and the scene of State trials; a prison from the twelfth to the nineteenth century, and again in quite recent days; the repository of the Crown jewels; until 1857 a storehouse of early records; and for centuries an armoury of importance and note—the Tower of London has played many parts in the official life of the nation. The palace was long the "spiritual home" of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Of that Order an account is given in the eighth chapter, together with a detailed narrative of the mediæval ceremonies associated with the initiation of the knights. The Mint for a long period occupied much of the space within the walls; and until 1834 special quarters near the entrance to the fortress were reserved for the maintenance of the King's menagerie.

Occurrences during the present War led to a revival of the use of the Tower as a gaol and place of execution; and it is recalled by our author that Lieut. Lodi, of the German navy, and others, were shot, as well as that Sir Roger Casement was at first confined in the fortress.

The bravest paladin among the early prisoners was Sir William Wallace; the gentlest captive was Lady Jane Dudley; the most pious, Sir Thomas More; the most idealistic, William Penn; the most beloved by the people, James, Duke of Monmouth; and the best hated, Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. A broadsheet published in 1689, shortly before Jeffreys died miserably in the Tower, indicates the execration in which he was held. The following lines convey an idea of the doggerel:—

Thine only Friend on Earth (*the Hangman*) stays
With Halter (*ready nooz'd*) to end thy Days;
And give some Respite (to thy *Guilty Breast*)
(From Ghosts) that Haunt Thee since thou went i' th' WEST.

Two distinguished prisoners, Sir Walter Raleigh and the second Marquis of Worcester, have been credited with making scientific discoveries while they were immured in the Tower. This recalls the fact that John Flamsteed, while a guest of Sir Jonas Moore, Master

of the Ordnance, used the south-east turret of the White Tower as an astronomical observatory.

"The accursed breath of dungeon dew" affected the health of many prisoners in the Tower. Among those who thus suffered were Lady Arabella Stuart, Raleigh, Lady Jane Dudley, and the Princess Elizabeth. Few were the prisoners who succeeded in escaping from the fortress. The most notable were Ranulf Flambard; the Jesuit Fathers John Gerard and John Arden; and Lord Nithsdale, whose wife's pluck and ingenuity gained him liberty and saved his life.

Among the features of the Tower which were popularly regarded as famous sights of London, the collection of animals for many years held pride of place. The buildings of the fortress excited comparatively slight interest, and there was abysmal ignorance in regard to them. "The church," people were assured in a guide-book published in 1754, "has nothing extraordinary belonging to it." These eight words are all that the author of the guide bestows upon St. Peter ad Vincula. On a previous page the reader anxious for information is told that the death of the Conqueror "left the completion of the work [the White Tower and other parts of the fortress] to that great Genius in Geometrical Knowledge, William Rufus."

The Royal Menagerie was exhibited to the public from the reign of Henry III. to that of William IV. The animals were removed in 1834 to the Zoological Gardens. In the guide from which we have been tempted to quote, sixteen pages are devoted to the "Lions and other wild beasts," nine pages to the buildings, nine to the Jewel Office, and thirteen to the "Spanish Armada Spoils." The anonymous gentleman who compiled this edifying guide informs us in regard to one of the lions, "the Great Pompey," that "His Look strikes the stoutest Beholder with astonishing Awe . . . and when he roars . . . he may be heard at a great Distance." In a chap-book published at York in 1820, and entitled 'A Visit to the Tower: Being, An Account of Several Birds and Beasts,' the erudite author explains with reference to the elephant that "Nature, always impartial in the distribution of her gifts, has given this bulky quadruped a quick instinct nearly approaching to reason, in compensation for the uncouthness and ill-shapedness of his body."

The Tower Armouries were shown to notable visitors as early as 1598. Most of the arms and armour in the collection merit careful examination, and some are of superlative workmanship. At one period, no doubt, some rubbish was included. The so-called "Spanish Armoury," which was exhibited during the eighteenth century and alleged to consist of "the

**The Tower of London from Within.* By Major-General Sir George Younghusband. Illustrated. (Jenkins, 10s. 6d. net.)

Spoils of the Spanish Armada," seems to have been rather an imposture. The Horse Armoury also, prior to the successive rearrangements which were carried out during the nineteenth century, was in a state of extreme confusion. The descriptions of this collection in our eighteenth-century guide-book are enriched by "curious Anecdotes relating to the Kings that sit here on Horseback in full Armour from William the Conqueror to the late King George." Serious investigation proved later that the Tower contained no armour of a date earlier than the reign of Henry VIII.; that the suit which at one time adorned the figure representing William I. proved to be a coat of mail belonging to somebody else, who, as Sir George Younghusband remarks, "was born perhaps a century or two after the Conqueror was in his grave"; and a suit dated 1535 is stated to have been exhibited at one period as the armour of George II. All this has been gradually rectified, owing to the successive labours of Sir Samuel Meyrick, John Hewitt, J. R. Planché, Viscount Dillon, and Mr. C. J. Foulkes, the present Curator of the Armouries.

A fact of considerable interest mentioned by Major-General Younghusband is that, although German aircraft dropped high-explosive bombs around the Tower of London, the only injury done was the breaking of a small window at the entrance to the Wakefield Tower, and the only casualty was one pigeon "found dead close by."

Before bringing to a close this review of an ably written work on a monument of deep interest to all English-speaking people, we would remark that much has been done in the direction of restoring the Tower of London to something like its original state; and considerably more is accessible to the public than was formerly the case. But it is to be regretted that arrangements are not made by which the Lieutenant's Lodging and the Bell Tower, the Yeoman Gaoler's quarters, the Broad Arrow Tower, the Salt Tower, the Martin Tower, the Devereux Tower, and the remaining structures of exceptional interest, could conveniently be shown. Further, the church of St. Peter ad Vincula might surely be open freely during the whole of each weekday, as are many other churches.

Sir George Younghusband's book contains several interesting illustrations, and the volume is well produced. In the account of the chapels in the Tower typographical slips make *ambury* and *sedilia* appear as "ombra" and "sedela" (p. 258); but blemishes of this kind are few.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

THE most satisfactory testimonial to the rightness of Mr. Stephen Gwynn's appreciation of Mrs. Humphry Ward,* in the series "Writers of the Day," is Mrs. Ward's own account of the surroundings and processes by which her mind was shaped and the writing of her novels conditioned.†

Mr. Gwynn said, to begin with, that in his opinion "she is a publicist rather than an artist"; and the rest of his book merely developed this thesis. Without the imagination and passion that inspire creative work, Mrs. Ward found her mission in portraying the intellectual society amid which she was born and bred, and interpreting its philosophy and the mental, religious, and political dilemmas it had to face.

Her novels, in short, represent the intellectual history, or the history of the intellectuals, of the last half-century. A daughter of the Arnolds, she was thrown from the beginning among important people; and, whether she is writing novels or reminiscences, it is always the important people, under their own or other names, that figure in her foreground. If her 'Recollections' had an index—even if her novels were indexed, with a key to the assumed names—those indexes would read like an index to Lecky or Leslie Stephen. The Arnolds themselves, a distinguished group comprising one man of genius; various connexions of theirs, including that kindred character, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster; Clough, Dean Stanley, Mark Pattison, and others from Matthew Arnold's circle, not to mention Wordsworth and Charlotte Brontë, who are embraced by a retrospective glance; the Paters, Jowett, T. H. and J. R. Green, and Mandell Creighton, among those whose influence seems to have been strongest on Mrs. Ward in her plastic period; the leading representatives of the religious controversies of which she made herself a popular expositor, Newman, Pusey, Liddon, and Renan; and then a long array of figures nearer to the present, among whom John Morley, Gladstone, Huxley, and Henry James are drawn at some length—these are, with her own life, the subjects of her reminiscences.

No one could be better equipped by circumstances to be a chronicler of the intellectual, social, and spiritual movements of her time. And as Matthew Arnold did more than any other single person to deepen and widen the intellectual life of the later nineteenth century—in other words, to increase the numbers

of those who are neither barbarians or Philistines nor mere populace—there is a special fitness that his niece (who was also his friend and confidant) should undertake the task.

It was almost by accident that Mrs. Ward discovered her mission. She had set out on quite other paths when the sermon of a Bampton Lecturer ascribing the wickedness of the age to unbelief stirred her to write a pamphlet entitled 'Unbelief and Sin,' and then to deal with the question on broader and more effective lines in 'Robert Elsmere.' The immense success of that book made her a novelist, so far as she is a novelist at all.

Mrs. Ward rightly considers that this dramatization of the mental conflict between faith and agnosticism is her chief claim to importance. In it she handled a theme that Clough and Arnold had treated poignantly in verse; Arnold had handled it again, as an amateur theologian, in his pamphlet-treatises 'Literature and Dogma' and 'God and the Bible.' Mrs. Ward, not only in 'Robert Elsmere,' but also in 'David Grieve,' 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' and repeatedly in this volume of 'Recollections,' expounds with deep earnestness her Modernist creed, and the other side of what she calls the "Greenist and Modernist message"—that life and human experience, "as it has been slowly evolved through history, is the true source of religion, if man will but listen to the message in his own soul." She would like to see the Church of England acquiring fresh life by widening its fold, and looks forward hopefully to "the first Modernist bishop who stays in his place, forms a Modernist chapter and diocese around him, and fights the fight where he stands." "If only, instead of deserting the churches, the Modernists of to-day would have the courage to *claim them!*—there would again be a stirring of the waters."

Mrs. Ward displays the skill of a practised novelist in her suggestive portraits. Some of the glimpses she gives us of people like Mark Pattison's wife (afterwards Lady Dilke), whom we see George Eliot actually studying in preparation for the beautiful picture of Dorothea Casaubon in 'Middlemarch,' are unforgettable. Among the many others, Huxley is presented in a most charming way, though it is difficult to single out any for special appreciation.

Mrs. Ward's method has never been that of building up character from the inside. She has never created a character. She has not even displayed any marked gift of analysis. In 'Robert Elsmere' itself it is thought rather than thoughts or thinking that she presents; and elsewhere she never gets far beyond the intellectual (one might almost say the public) side of her characters. So, even with her inside knowledge, she does not enable us to understand Pattison,

**Mrs. Humphry Ward.* By Stephen Gwynn. (Nisbet & Co., 1s. 3d. net.)

†*A Writer's Recollections.* By Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Collins & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

wett, Lord Dufferin, or Henry James ny better. But she does bring the reader into contact with them, and give him a sense of knowing them in the flesh.

Her realism has always required two stout props: an intellectual thesis, and real places, and even real people, as a solid framework. Nearly half her book of 'Recollections' consists of an account of her novels and their genesis. Mr. Grey in 'Robert Elsmere' was T. H. Green. The case of Dr. Schell suggested Father Benecke in 'Eleanor.' Several of her stories are oblique renderings of well-known dramas of real life, with the names altered. Not only a set theme, but a setting drawn from actual scenes, was necessary to make her imagination work. 'David Grieve' was written on the sides of Kinder Scout in Derbyshire, and contains vivid pictures of the austere scenery. She took Levens Hall, in the Lake country, in order to get right the environment in 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.' The scenery of 'Marcella' was furnished by Stocks (where she still lives) in the Chilterns; and the Roman setting of 'Eleanor' was likewise studied on the spot.

The glimpses vouchsafed of an exquisite character, Laura Tennant, who became Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, and this lady's delightful letter on p. 202, make us wonder whether here also is not material that might well justify one of Mrs. Ward's semi-biographical studies.

Her latest novel, 'The War and Elizabeth,*' may perhaps have been re-written as an appeal to the patriotic to redouble their earnestness and devotion last winter, when the real crisis of the War was upon us. If so, it was out of date almost before it was written, and as a novel of purpose it reads like flogging a dead horse; but as a record of the war-time and of the tremendous stress that developed character at home it has some historical value. Only two figures have any individuality. The one is a dilettante squire who objects to the War because it interferes with classical archæology, and who puts up a fight against Government tyranny, not as a pacifist on principle, but as an individualist dating from the feudal epoch. The other is the squire's secretary, a woman of superhuman accomplishments—a first-class Greek scholar, a manager so competent that she turns his ruined estate into a flourishing business and makes the local schemes of voluntary aid a model of efficiency, and so human that when she marries the repentant squire it is almost at the prayer of his children. The squire is too exceptional a case to be of any representative value. Humour might have made him a delightful eccentric. Yet there are some fine things in the history of these two and the other chief actors that make the book worth reading.

* Collins & Co., 6s. net.

STEVENSON'S SALVAGE.

BUT that it modifies a little Stevenson's record of frugality, this collection of unpublished poems and fragments* will not alter our assessment of the great artist in prose as a writer of poetical verse. A fair proportion of the contents not only belong to the same order as his 'Requiem,' 'The House Beautiful,' and 'In Memoriam,' but manifestly could have come from no other pen; and those of lesser note, except a few unfinished pieces and trifles hardly worth preserving, do not fall much below his average. To quote his own word, this is a welcome addition to a small but precious "fascicle" of poetical work. Especially welcome are the love-poems and other pieces that help to make still more vivid and actual Stevenson's most human personality.

Mr. Lloyd Osbourne explains, rather obscurely, in his short preface, that the poems were discovered, and made known, "in a privately printed edition," to "the world at large," by the Bibliophile Society of Boston. This is all the information vouchsafed regarding their provenance. But the poems are so intimate and self-revealing that few readers who know their Stevenson will resist the temptation to fit them to approximate dates in his biography—probably without going far astray.

The love-poetry is a new element; but most of it is thoroughly Stevensonian. It has all his fancy and playfulness. It has little passion—what could you expect if you have read his novels? The Stevenson of 'Virginibus Puerisque' is plainly to be seen in the philosophic irony of 'Love's Vicissitudes,' Despair playing the sentimental flute, and "limber-hipped Indifference" the "sweetest pipe of all"; or in 'Duddingstone' and the fugitive ecstasy of the two skaters:—
I swear had we been drowned that day
We had been drowned in love.

He is plainly visible again in 'St. Martin's Summer' and the linked sonnet-like stanzas, "I am like one that for long days had sate," which are too long to quote and too well-rounded to mutilate. So also in such snatches as
I dreamed—but fallen through my dream,
In a rainy land I lie
Where wan wet morning crowns the hills
Of grim reality.

Poems by the masters of prose are always interesting studies. Mr. Hardy's show a ruggedness and a frequent uncouthness never apparent in his prose. This is by no means the case with Stevenson's poems, which are smooth, neat, and natural, and not lacking in

* *New Poems and Variant Readings.* By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Chatto & Windus, 6s. net.)

lyrical movement. And yet we seem to know that we should recognize them as a prose-writer's verse. Partly, perhaps, this is because of the moral, the clearly-defined thought, the philosophic turn, which characterize nearly all, as surely as they characterize Mr. Hardy's. It would be an absurd exaggeration to describe them as essays put into the form of verse; but they do strike one as simply the material which a prose essayist carefully put aside as not quite suited for his regular medium.

The favourite Stevensonian effect, illustrated by a line in one of his best-known poems—

The incomparable pomp of eve,

of breaking a run of monosyllabic words with an abstract polysyllable, is obviously a prose-writer's device. Epigram, probably, is more akin to prose than to poetry. There is a Popian sound about

So good men lengthen life; and to recall
The past is to have twice enjoyed it all,
and an echo of the coiner of *Pensées* in

The cup of life's for him that drinks

And not for him that sips.

Stevenson's sonnets are all failures. They are not merely defective in form—clumsily so, for you can see him trying hard to be correct. They are scarcely sonnets at all. And yet the sonnet, one would have thought, should have lent itself to his meditative muse, and his skill in packing epigrammatic lines, as in

Weary head,

Take now thy rest; eyes, close; for no
more me

Shall hopes untried elate, or ruined
vex.

Nevertheless, Stevenson could play skillfully on an extraordinary variety of metres, and one of his Scots poems, 'To Charles Baxter,' in its pithy rhyming as well as the pawky legal humour, loses nothing in a comparison with George Outram's famous legal lyric 'The Annuity':—

Whusky an' he were man an' may

Whate'er betided.

Bonny in life—in death this twae

Were no' divided.

There is an 'Envoy' here for 'A Child's Garden of Verses,' and a 'Dedictory Poem' for 'Underwoods,' lovers of which will recognize Stevenson's fondness for similes from wayfaring, seafaring, and homing, which never lose their poignancy. But the poem that made us feel most surely that we were listening again to the poet of 'Underwoods' was his 'Voluntary':—

Here in the quiet eve

My thankful eyes receive

The quiet light.

I see the trees stand fair

Against the faded air,

And star by star prepare

The perfect night.

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Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification adopted is a series of groups roughly corresponding with the Dewey Decimal System, the subclasses being indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

A dagger before an author's name indicates a cheap edition. The necessity of economising space compels us to omit comments on a certain number of books, and to abridge occasionally the bibliographical descriptions.

GENERAL WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Bacon (Corinne). STANDARD CATALOG, SOCIOLOGY SECTION: 1,000 titles of the most representative and useful books on social, economic, and educational questions. N.Y., Wilson, 1918. 10 in. 102 pp. inds. paper. 016.3

This professes to be comprehensive, or at least representative; but the preponderance of American works makes it of little use to non-American librarians. Among notable omissions are J. S. Mackenzie's 'Outlines of Social Philosophy,' all the works of G. D. H. Cole, Sidney Webb, A. R. Orage, A. Lanzillo, and Bakunin, the chief work of Marx, and all but two of H. G. Wells.

Leslie (John H.) and Smith (D.), eds. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS BY OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN, WHO HAVE EVER SERVED IN THE ROYAL, BENGAL, MADRAS, OR BOMBAY ARTILLERY; compiled and verified by Lieut.-Col. John H. Leslie and Lieut.-Col. D. Smith: part 7, HILL—JACOB. Sheffield, Leng, 1918. 9½ in. 16 pp. paper, 2/ 013.3581

Spottiswoode (Sylvia, Mrs. W. Hugh), ed. WINTER'S PIE: being the Christmas number of 'Printer's Pie.' Pie Publications, 1918. 11½ in. 64 pp. il., 1/6 n. 050

The new issue maintains the amusing character of this publication.

United States of America. HANDBOOK OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1918. 7½ in. 766 pp. add. index, 65c. 016.091

Succinct accounts of the various collections arranged under headings, and followed by an excellent index.

United States of America. A LIST OF AMERICAN DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS PRINTED IN 1916; prepared by Alida M. Stephens. Washington, Library of Congress, 1918. 9 in. 206 pp. ind., 35c. 013.3787

Section 1 consists of an alphabetical list of theses printed in 1916; Section 2 comprises classified lists arranged under the broad classes of the Library of Congress scheme; the third is an index of subjects; and the fourth a list of doctors arranged by university. Supplementary lists are annexed for 1912-15.

100 PHILOSOPHY.

Barnes (Ernest William). SPIRITUALISM AND THE CHRISTIAN FAITH (Liverpool Diocesan Board of Divinity Publications, 18). Longmans [1918]. 7½ in. 60 pp. paper, 2/ n. 133.9

Summarizing the Christian reasons for belief in the resurrection of a spiritual body, and stating that, although Christians believe in the survival of personality after death, it does not follow that we can have such communications with departed friends as modern spiritualists allege, the Master of the Temple declares that mourners "will find no consolation if they seek in spiritualism the solace that faith in Christ can surely give." Dr. Barnes recalls "the inadequacy of most so-called communications from the dead such as we find in spiritualist literature." "Investigations," he considers, "must be left to observers selected because of their special ability, and trained for the purpose; that is to say, to expert psychologists."

Boirac (Emile). PSYCHIC SCIENCE: an introduction and contribution to the experimental study of psychical phenomena; tr. by Dudley Wright. Rider, 1918. 9 in. 378 pp., 10/6 n. 130.2

The author sets himself to inquire whether it is possible to study scientifically all "the phenomena which to-day are carelessly massed together under the name of *psychical phenomena*." He strongly advocates resort to the experimental method of investigation by trained observers. Hypotheses, he remarks, may profitably be framed, "provided they only serve as instruments for future experiments."

Williams (M. Willoughby). THOUGHTS ON THE NICOMACHEAN ETHICS OF ARISTOTLE, AND THEIR RELATION TO THE STORY OF JESUS CHRIST. Stockwell [1918]. 7½ in. 40 pp., 2/6 n. 185.1

A comparison of the ideal or perfect character conceived in the 'Ethics' with the "concrete character" of Christ as it is recorded in the Synoptic Gospels.

200 RELIGION.

Autin (Albert). L'ÉCHEC DE LA RÉFORME EN FRANCE AU XVIIÈ SIÈCLE: contribution à l'histoire du sentiment religieux. Paris, Armand Colin, 1918. 7½ in. 293 pp. apps. bibliog. paper, 4 fr. 50. 270.6

Not as a theologian or apologist, but as an historian, the author explains the failure of the Reformation in France in the sixteenth century. He contrasts Protestant and Roman Catholic doctrines, and reviews the forces which operated against the new religion, such as the hostility of the Parlement and the Faculty of Theology, the influence of Bossuet, and the attitude of the Court, and of Montaigne and other philosophers.

Begbie (Harold). THE PROOF OF GOD: a dialogue with two letters. Constable [1918]. 7 in. 126 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 210

A reissue of this "modest book, the first word in a trilogy," which originally appeared in September, 1914.

Burroughs (Edward Arthur). THE FAITH OF FRIENDS. Nisbet [1918]. 6½ in. 113 pp. app. paper, 2/ n. 252.4

Five of these addresses were given in Westminster Abbey during Holy Week, 1918. Friendship and sacrifice, the supreme test of a friend, and the meaning of spiritual life are among the subjects considered.

The Catholic Diary for 1919; ed. by a Priest (Angelus Series). Washbourne [1918]. 4½ in. 400 pp. front., 2/ n. 282

The eleventh issue of this serviceable diary for English-speaking members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Congreve (George). TREASURES OF HOPE FOR THE EVENING OF LIFE. Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 223 pp. app. (bib.), 6/ n. 242

The editors have printed this book just as it was left by the Rev. G. Congreve, of the Cowley Fathers, who was engaged on it until within a few weeks of his death. The author deals with such subjects as occupations and interests in old age, fellowship, fortitude, pain, prayer, and preparation for death.

Cooper (James). REUNION: a voice from Scotland. R. Scott, 1918. 7½ in. 128 pp. apps. boards, 3/ n. 285.2

Two addresses by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1917, who deals with the possibility of finding a way "whereby the differences between Anglican Episcopacy and Scottish Presbytery may be bridged and reconciled through the free and voluntary action of the Churches themselves."

Dionysius of Alexandria (St.). LETTERS AND TREATISES; tr. by Charles Lett Feltoe (Translations of Christian Literature: series 1, Greek Texts). S.P.C.K. [1918]. 7½ in. 110 pp. ind., 3/6 n. 281.1

A capable administrator and a courteous controversialist, Bishop Dionysius, otherwise St. Denys the Great of Alexandria, wrote much that is worthy of study. The letters to Basilides, Conon, Fabian, and others, and the treatises 'On Nature' (written against the Epicureans) and 'Refutation and Defence,' are the work of a good stylist. Dr. Feltoe's translation is welcome.

Dudden (Frederick Homes). THE DELAYED VICTORY; and other sermons. Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 185 pp., 4/6 n. 252.4

These addresses treat of 'The Only Hope of Lasting Peace,' 'Fellowship,' the problem of pain, and other themes.

Edmunds (Charles Carroll) and Hatch (William Henry Paine). THE GOSPEL MANUSCRIPTS OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (*Harvard Theological Studies*, 4). Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press (Milford), 1918. 9½ in. 68 pp. il. paper. 225.4

Drs. Edmunds and Hatch have collated and studied three minuscule codices of the Gospels acquired in recent years by the General Theological Seminary in New York, and known, respectively, as the Hoffman MS., Codex 2346, and the Benton MS. This brochure sets forth the results of their investigation.

Fosdick (Harry Emerson). THE ASSURANCE OF IMMORTALITY. *Student Christian Movement*, 1918. 7½ in. 126 pp. bds., 3/ n. 237.2

Dr. Fosdick's work was written before the War. Its three chapters are entitled 'The Significance of Immortality,' 'The Possibility of Immortality,' and 'The Assurance of Immortality.'

Fournier (Paul). LES COLLECTIONS CANONIQUES ROMAINES DE L'ÉPOQUE DE GRÉGOIRE VII. (*Extrait des Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, tome 41). Paris, Klincksieck, 1918. 11½ in. 131 pp. 5 fr. 50. 270.4

Students of the influence of Gregory VII. upon the policy of the Church during the third quarter of the eleventh century will find in this book matter of weight and interest.

Hardy (Thomas J.). A VISION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. R. Scott, 1918. 7½ in. 191 pp., 4/6 n. 252.3

Sermons preached at St. Paul's Cathedral and elsewhere. The leading idea is "the supernatural character of the Catholic religion," the reaffirmation of which the author considers to be "the paramount need of the Church to-day."

Jinarajadasa (C.). PRACTICAL THEOSOPHY. Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House, 1918. 6 in. 96 pp. paper, 1/6 212

The writer sets forth a system of practical ethics based on the ideas of reincarnation and karma, but in their bearing on conduct perfectly consistent with the dictates of orthodox religion.

Kenrick (A. C.). THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD. Crystal Press, 91 Regent Street, W.1 [1918]. 6½ in. 137 pp. front., 3/ n. 289.9

Short papers on spiritual subjects, embodying a number of excerpts from the writings of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

Lillingston (Arthur Blackwell Goulburn). THOUGHTS ON EVANGELISM. Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 96 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 283

Bishop Handley Moule contributes the foreword to this effort on the part of Canon Lillingston to inspire and stimulate evangelistic work in the diocese of Durham.

Nairne (Alexander). JOHANNINE WRITINGS (*Liverpool Diocesan Board of Divinity Publications*, 19). Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 114 pp. bib. paper, 2/6 n. 226-8

In these three papers, which relate to certain aspects only of the Johannine doctrine, Canon Nairne discourses on the Gospel, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse. A list of books for study accompanies the lectures.

Palladius. THE LAUSIAC HISTORY OF PALLADIUS; tr. by W. K. Lowther Clarke (*Translations of Christian Literature*: series 1, *Greek Texts*). S.P.C.K. [1918]. 7½ in. 188 pp. map, bib. 4 inds., 5/ n. 248

Students of monasticism in Egypt during the fourth century will receive with interest this translation of the stories of ascetics, composed for Lausus, Chamberlain at the Court of Theodosius II., by the religious but credulous Bishop of Helenopolis in Bithynia. His 'Lausiac History' is a curious compilation.

Partridge (Frank). THE SOUL OF WEALTH: THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Murray, 1918. 7½ in. 126 pp. apps., 2/6 n. 261.7

The author deals with some of the financial problems which are involved in the efforts of the Church of England to spiritualize the national outlook; summarizes certain aspects of the development of the Church's endeavours in that direction; and makes an appeal to men of affairs to take an active interest in such questions.

Patrick (St.). A TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN WRITINGS OF ST. PATRICK; by Newport J. D. White (*Texts for Students*, 5). S.P.C.K., 1918. 7 in. 32 pp. paper, 6d. n. 281.4

Canon White provides here a translation of the two oldest writings connected with Christianity in Ireland.

Peake (Arthur Samuel). THE QUINTESENCE OF PAULINISM (*reprinted from 'The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library'*, vol. 4, part 2). Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans), 1918. 10½ in. 31 pp., 1/ n. 227

An elaboration of a lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library on Oct. 11, 1916.

Pope (Hugh). THE CATHOLIC STUDENT'S "AIDS" TO THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE: vol. 2, THE NEW TESTAMENT (THE GOSPELS). Washbourne, 1918. 7½ in. 422 pp. maps, bib. ind., 5/ n. 225.7

This is the first portion of the second volume of the Rev. Hugh Pope's useful 'Aids.' The second part will deal with the remainder of the New Testament. Cardinal Gasquet contributes the preface to the present volume.

Roberts (A. Noel). THE MYSTERY OF DEATH AND THE TWO RESURRECTIONS. Hurst & Blackett, 1918. 7½ in. 212 pp., 3/6 n. 236

The author holds that the Apostles had certain mystical knowledge concerning Christ or "the Word" which was not committed to writing, and was lost or stamped out in the second century. He believes that he has rediscovered this "key of knowledge," and applies it to the explanation of events of the present day by the light of passages in the Revelation of St. John.

Robinson (Gertrude). IN A MIDDLE-AGE LIBRARY: a study in pre-Reformation religious literature. Sands, 1918. 7½ in. 253 pp., 4/ n. 240

The author draws upon the writings of John Mirk, Lydgate, Richard Misyn, Walter Hylton, Richard Whytford, Sir Thomas More, St. Bonaventura, and others.

Ross (J. M. E.). THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER (*A Devotional Commentary*). R.T.S., 1918. 7½ in. 216 pp., 2/6 n. 227.92

An admirable exposition, including extracts from Bunyan, Thomas à Kempis, Sir Thomas Browne, Richard Baxter, and others.

Sampson (Holden Edward). THE BHAGAVAD-GITA INTERPRETED IN THE LIGHT OF CHRISTIAN TRADITION. Rider, 1918. 5½ in. 177 pp., 3/6 n. 294

The Messianic analogies in that portion of the 'Mahabharata' called the 'Bhagavad-Gita' are well known. That "Jesus, the Apostles, and particularly Paul," possessed the Vedic scriptures, and were adepts in the wisdom-religion embodied in the Krishna doctrine, is considered by the author of this commentary to be "manifestly evident."

Sanders (Henry A.). THE NEW TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE FREER COLLECTION: part 2, THE WASHINGTON MANUSCRIPT OF THE EPISTLES OF PAUL (*Univ. of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series*, vol. 9). N.Y., Macmillan, 1918. 11 by 8 in. 66 pp. 3 pl. paper, \$1.25 n. 227

Nearly nine years ago the discovery of four old Biblical manuscripts in the Freer Collection was announced, and the last one is now published. The text of the fragments of the Epistles of Paul described in this monograph is Alexandrian in character. The manuscript, writing, &c., are minutely described, the Greek text is reprinted, and there are three facsimile plates.

Sellars (Roy Wood). THE NEXT STEP IN RELIGION: an essay toward the coming Renaissance. N.Y., Macmillan, 1918. 7½ in. 228 pp., \$1.50. 210

Dr. Sellars, who discusses religious belief from the scientific standpoint, and, after considering the various early religions, treats of Christianity in its predominant forms, advocates a religion freed from dogma and ritual, but devoted to certain ideals or values in life.

Sturm (Frank Pearce). UMBRE SILENTES. Theosophical Publishing House, 1918. 7½ in. 102 pp., 6/ 212

Short prose papers and verses, dealing with metempsychosis and allied subjects.

Wotherspoon (H. J.). SOME SPIRITUAL ISSUES OF THE WAR. R. Scott, 1918. 7½ in. 80 pp. paper, 2/ n. 240

Dr. Wotherspoon deals with 'The Divine Visitation,' 'The War and the Sin of the World,' 'Prayer in the Region of the Physical,' and other subjects. An idea permeating the series is that we urgently need a unification of ethical standards.

Zangwill (Israel). CHOSEN PEOPLES: the Hebraic ideal versus the Teutonic (*First Arthur Davis Memorial Lecture*). Allen & Unwin [1918]. 6½ in. 77 pp., 2/ n. 296

Mr. Zangwill examines the proposition that "Germanism is Judaism" from the historical point of view, and concludes that "if Germanism resembles Judaism, it is as a monkey resembles a man."

300 SOCIOLOGY.

Arbitration and Wage-Fixing in Australia: Research Report No. 10, October, 1918. *Boston, Mass., National Industrial Conference Board*, 1918. 9 in. 60 pp. apps. (bib.) paper, \$1. 331.1

A study of Labour legislation designed to prevent or reduce industrial friction. Among the more important conclusions are that the "living wage" as a minimum is definitely endorsed by the State as the principle behind all forms of conciliation and arbitration; that the minimum wage has not become the maximum; that trade unionism and collective bargaining are fostered as a national policy; and that the right to strike is recognized, but is sharply limited, while illegal strikes are penalized.

Baker (James H.). AFTER THE WAR—WHAT? *Boston, Mass., Stratford Co.*, 1918. 6½ in. 187 pp., \$1. 321.8

The President Emeritus of the University of Colorado discusses the problems which will arise in relation to the work of post-war Reconstruction. "The world," declares the author, "must be made safe for democracy," and the great lesson of the War may be summed up in the words "democracy and efficiency." Socialistic aims of a "radical but not insane" character are regarded with some favour; but "nations are warned to steer the middle course."

Barker (Ernest). A CONFEDERATION OF THE NATIONS: its powers and constitution. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 54 pp. paper, 1/ n. 341.1

The defects in the present system of international relations, the powers which should be exercised by a League of Free Nations, and the constitution of a League, are the principal topics dealt with in this lecture, which was delivered on Nov. 20, 1918, at King's College, London.

***Barnard (H. C.), ed. THE PORT-ROYALISTS ON EDUCATION:** selected, tr. and furnished with an introduction and notes, by H. C. Barnard. *Camb., Univ. Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 282 pp. app. notes, ind., 7/6 n. 371.4

A general sketch of education in France in the seventeenth century, with special reference to the schools of Port-Royal, is followed by notes on the chief Port-Royalist writers upon education. Bibliographical particulars and important chronological data precede the extracts.

***Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1918:** being the year-book of philanthropy and the hospital annual. *Scientific Press* [1918]. 7 in. 870 pp. ind., 12/6 n. 362.942

The twenty-ninth edition of this standard work of reference shows in various ways how the War has affected hospitals, increasing the demands upon them, bringing deficiencies into the light, but calling forth a noble response in additional service, both personal and financial. The editor's survey leaves him full of hope for the future of voluntary hospitals.

***Cannan (Edwin). MONEY:** its connexion with rising and falling prices. *King* [1918]. 7 in. 66 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 332.4

Prof. Cannan sets forth the A B C of currency questions and of the way prices are affected by changes in the unit of account. His final chapter shows in a luminous manner how the recent inflation of prices was caused by the unrestrained issue of notes that were inconvertible into exchangeable bullion.

***Cole (G. D. H.). AN INTRODUCTION TO TRADE UNIONISM:** being a short study of the present position of trade unionism in Great Britain, prepared for the Trade Union Survey of the Fabian Research Department (*Trade Union Series*, 4). *Fabian Research Dept., Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 134 pp. front. apps. inds., 5/ n. 331.88

The author deals with the structure, government, problems, and ideals of trade unionism. There are also sections relating to trade unionism and education, and trade unions and the control of industry.

***Cole (G. D. H.). LABOUR IN THE COMMONWEALTH:** a book for the younger generation. *Headley* [1918]. 7½ in. 224 pp. bib. bds., 5/6 n. 331

A notably interesting book, in which the author discusses, among other topics, the humanity of Labour, the industrial system, Labour and education, and the organization of freedom.

***Cole (G. D. H.). THE PAYMENT OF WAGES:** a study in payment by results under the wage system (*Trade Union Series*, 5). *Fabian Research Dept., Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 161 pp. bib. apps. ind., 6/ n. 331.2

Output, the various piece-work systems, bonus systems in general, scientific management, workshop committees and workshop bargaining, commission systems, and profit-sharing, are some of the topics discussed.

Conger-Kaneko (Josephine), ed. WOMAN'S VOICE: an anthology. *Boston, Mass., Stratford Co.*, 1918. 7½ in. 331 pp., \$1.50. 396

The editor has provided a very arsenal of weapons for the army fighting in the cause of woman. This is no anthology in the literary sense, but a well-chosen collection of extracts from representative women and champions of feminism from Mary Wollstonecraft and Madame de Pompadour to writers of to-day.

***Day (John Percival). PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.** *London, Univ. Press*, 1918. 10 in. 415 pp. diag. maps, ind., 25/ n. 354.41

Dr. Day's work is stated to be the first publication to present in a consecutive narrative the history of State legislation for, and public administration in, the Scottish Highlands and islands. Problems associated with the land, the fishing industry, and minor activities; with public health, justice, and police; and with finance, are dealt with by the author at considerable length.

Freeman (Arnold). AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS; 3rd revised ed., containing added sections on England during the War and England after the War. *Workers' Educational Association* [1918]. 7½ in. 96 pp. bibs. paper, 1/ 330.2

This edition is accompanied by the prefaces written for the earlier editions by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Mr. Albert Mansbridge.

***The Girls' School Year-Book (Public Schools):** the official book of reference of the Association of Head Mistresses; thirteenth year of publication. *Deane*, 1918. 7½ in. 688 pp. ind., 6/ n. 376.63

***Green (Frederick Ernest). THE AWAKENING OF ENGLAND.** *Nelson* [1918]. 7½ in. 376 pp. il. ind., 3/6 n. 338.1

This second edition of an eloquent appeal for the colonization of rural England which appeared in 1912 has been to some extent rewritten, and a chapter added on Reconstruction. Mr. Green is a master of virile English, and this reappearance of a book that belongs to the same class as Cobbett's 'Rural Rides' is opportune. Its forecast has been amply confirmed by our experiences in the War.

A Handbook for Speakers on a League of Nations; compiled by the League of Nations Society for the use of students and speakers. (*League of Nations Society*) *Allen & Unwin*, 1918. 7½ in. 107 pp. apps. (bib.) paper, 1/6 n. 341.1

A serviceable handbook in which such topics as the causes of war, how to keep peace, disarmament, sanctions, and the admission of Germany to the League, are adequately treated. In part 8 objections are considered.

***Herbert (F., Mrs. S.). SEX-LORE:** a primer on courtship, marriage, and parenthood. *Black*, 1918. 8 in. 147 pp. 55 il. bib. ind., 7/ 392

The object is to instruct young people in the elements of sexual science; and, so far as is possible in a small space, the whole field of courtship among animals and man, the biology and sociology of mating and marriage, reproduction and parental care for the offspring, is covered in an interesting and informing way.

Herzog (S.). THE IRON CIRCLE: the future of German industrial exports: practical suggestions for safeguarding the growth of German export activity in the field of manufactures after the War; introd. by Herbert Hoover, Vernon Kellogg, and F. C. Walcott; tr. by M. L. Turrentine. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 7½ in. 280 pp., 6/ n. 382

This work was written by a German engineer and economist, and published in 1915. The author submits various plans for the aggrandizement of German commerce at the expense of the trade of other countries. One of the suggestions is that German goods shall be "denationalized," that is to say, they will appear to be anonymous, and advertisements and shipments of them will seem to come from neutral countries.

Jean-Desthieux (F.). L'ÉVOLUTION RÉGIONALISTE: DU FÉLÉBRIGE AU FÉDÉRALISME. *Paris, Bossard*, 1918. 6½ in. 255 pp. 4 maps, apps. bibliog. index, paper, 4fr. 354.44

The author discusses the subject of regionalism, or administrative decentralization, in its relations with economic problems, and with the intellectual and artistic future of France as a whole. Mistral, it is declared, was the father of decentralization. The preface is by M. Charles Le Goffic.

Kirk (Kenneth Escott). A STUDY OF SILENT MINDS: war studies in education. *Student Christian Movement*, 1918. 8½ in. 159 pp. app., 2/6 370.4
To a large extent an analysis of the psychology of the soldier, this book contains suggestions of a helpful character in regard to educational reform. It urges that the soldier's mind should be occupied, if not stimulated, emphasizes the need for true ideals, and points out defects in our educational systems.

McCurdy (C. A.). THE TERMS OF THE COMING PEACE. *St. Catherine Press* [1918]. 9½ in. 48 pp. maps, app. paper, 1/ n. 341.2

The author discusses the terms upon which the world may be saved from Germano-Austrian militarism; gives an idea of the treatment which the Czecho-Slovaks, Yugo-Slavs, Poles, Italian Irredentists, and others have endured; summarizes some of the German ambitions, as they have been explained by German writers and speakers; and quotes several official declarations of the war aims of the Allies.

***Mackenzie (John Stuart).** OUTLINES OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 280 pp. 2 apps. ind., 10/6 n. 301

Prof. Mackenzie's 'Introduction to Social Philosophy' (1890), which was accepted as a standard work, is now out of print, and this volume, based on a course of lectures at the London School of Economics, is intended to supersede it. The plan is to survey the field of social philosophy, which is distinguished from sociology, and to determine the bases of social order, national order, and world order, and the functioning of institutions, forces, and ideals in their development. A lucid treatment of these basic principles is followed by notes on Plato's 'Republic' and on Socrates and Plato.

Mappin (G. E.). CAN WE COMPETE? Germany's assets in finance, trade, education, consular training, &c., and a proposed British war-cost reduction programme. *Skeffington* [1918]. 8 in. 159 pp. charts and tables, 4/6 n. 338

Mr. Mappin, who studied at two German technical Universities, and made himself acquainted with numerous German diplomats, officials, business men, and workmen, professes himself an exponent of the views of the New Mercantile School. He gives a detailed and statistical account of German methods, and appeals for the reform of our commercial and technical education, methods of trade development, and many social improvements, on similar or better lines.

***Marriott (John Arthur Ransome).** THE EUROPEAN COMMON-WEALTH: problems historical and diplomatic. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1918. 9½ in. 370 pp., 15/ n. 327.4

This selection from the author's contributions to reviews during the War, revised and largely rewritten, constitutes a careful study of the evolution of the modern nation-states, and includes much historical information and criticism. The period principally dealt with extends from the Napoleonic wars to the latter part of the present War. The material is handled in a well-balanced, judicial manner. The difficulties attendant on the formation of an effective League of Nations are discussed in the final chapter.

Pedagomania; or, the gentle art of teaching; by a Bachelor of Arts. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 143 pp. app. ind., 4/6 n. 371

A skit upon the methods of education in vogue in some of our schools. The author's sympathies are apparently with the advanced men, but both "ancient" and "modern" schools are flogged with the whip of satire.

Pollard (Alfred Frederick). THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: an historical argument. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 68 pp. paper, 1/ n. 341.1

The conditions of the problem, the League of Nations on paper, and the lesson of history, are the headings under which is considered the momentous question exercising so many minds to-day. "The simplest form of a League of Nations," declares the author, "will require from all of us a self-restraint and sacrifice of nationalistic pride which will tax our moral qualities to the utmost it is prudent to demand."

Priestley (L. A. M.), Mrs. George McCracken. THE FEMININE IN FICTION. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 128 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 396.1

This is a collection of passages, with comments, from Hawthorne, Meredith, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Olive Schreiner, Gissing, Fiona Macleod, Miss Violet Hunt, Messrs. Moore, Maxwell, Wells, and Hardy, illustrating the revolt of woman from masculine bonds.

The Problems of National Reconstruction: a summary by the Standing Committee on Plans and Propaganda of the Canadian National Reconstruction Groups. *Montreal*, 1918. 9 in. 71 pp. bib. paper. 331

This acceptable epitome of the opinions and suggestions of various writers upon numerous problems which have arisen from the War has been prepared for the use of small groups of persons in the Dominion (including, wherever possible, representatives of the returned soldier, and of Capital, production, and Labour) who are studying such problems. In the preface it is remarked that the "radical viewpoint is greatly predominant," because there is little literature on the other side.

Saillens (E.). FACTS ABOUT FRANCE; foreword by E. Hovelacque. *Fisher Unwin*, 1918. 8½ in. 306 pp. il. maps, 8/6 n. 314.44

A considerable amount of political, social, and other information is given in popular language.

***Sargent (A. J.).** SEAWAYS OF THE EMPIRE: notes on the geography of transport. *Black*, 1918. 8 in. 183 pp. 13 diags. ind., 7/6 387

Mr. Sargent discusses not only the routes to South Africa, Australasia, India and the Far East, and North and South America, but also the influence of the Panama Canal on the relations of Great Britain with some of the Overseas Dominions; trade in the Mediterranean; and conditions in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Scholking (Baron E. de). THE GAME OF DIPLOMACY; by a European Diplomat. *Hutchinson* [1918]. 9 in. 256 pp. pers. apps., 10/6 n. 327.4

The author was sometime secretary at the Russian embassy at Berlin, and his accounts of Alexander III., Nicholas II., Wilhelm II., and Russian and other Continental ministers are obviously first-hand. The overwhelming impression left by the book is that monarchy has been an affair of personal aggrandizement, backstairs influence, scandal, and crime.

Springer (Leopold). SOME ASPECTS OF FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFTER-WAR CONDITIONS: reflections of a student of finance on the prospective position. *King & Son*, 1918. 7½ in. 118 pp., 2/6 332

The writer is "anti-pessimistic" regarding the likelihood of a worldwide commercial crisis. He gives his reasons, and proposes a modification of income tax and other schemes to aid the struggling capitalist. On the more urgent question, the lot of the worker and consumer—that is, the general public—he offers no suggestions.

Stallybrass (W. T. S.). A SOCIETY OF STATES; or, sovereignty, independence, and equality in a League of Nations. *Routledge* [1918]. 7½ in. 182 pp. apps., 1/9 n. 341.1

After indicating alternatives to a League of Nations, the author briefly sets forth the theory of the sovereign independent State in its logical perfection; examines the extent of the rights believed in the nineteenth century to attach to the State; discusses to what extent these may undergo a change if a League is constituted; and considers the relation of the proposed changes to the true purposes of State existence. Mr. Stallybrass is firmly convinced of the need for a League of Nations.

Stilwell (Arthur Edward). HOW TO REDUCE YOUR INCOME TAX BY LIBERTY CURRENCY. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 7½ in. 70 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 332.5

A scheme for raising "the price of gold 50 per cent" and the issue of 3,000 million pounds of "Liberty currency," which is to be legal tender for all Government and private debts, and, when withdrawn, payable in gold if so desired. One-fiftieth of the issue is to be withdrawn each year after the fifth year of issue.

Stoll (Oswald). FREEDOM IN FINANCE. *Fisher Unwin*, 1918. 9 in. 218 pp. 2 charts, 10/6 n. 332

The book includes articles previously published, the author's evidence before the Banking Amalgamations Committee of the House of Lords, and a draft for an Industrial Loans Bill, with explanatory comments. The author's object is to prevent the financial enslavement of the State, and to establish a system of freedom of participation in bank credit under suitable guarantees.

University of Liverpool. CALENDAR, 1918-19. *Liverpool, Univ. Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 244 pp. ind. 378.05

University of London. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: ABRIDGED CALENDAR; SESSION 1918-19. *Taylor & Francis*, 1918. 8½ in. 380 pp. ind., 2/6 378.05

Warren (E. P.). CLASSICAL AND AMERICAN EDUCATION. *Oxford, Blackwell, 1918.* 9 in. 23 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 375.88
A plea for the humanities, and a comparison between Harvard and Oxford.

***Watts (Frank).** ECHO PERSONALITIES: a short study of the contributions of abnormal psychology towards the solution of some of the problems of normal education. *Allen & Unwin [1918].* 7½ in. 111 pp. bds., 4/6 n. 370.15

This is of deep interest to others than teachers. Abnormal mental phenomena are by no means confined to the subjects of psycho-pathology. Mr. Watts groups under this head the "herd instincts," which echo the ideas and feelings of the leader of a crowd, as well as the isolation of mental complexes due to some disintegrating shock. He treats practically of how to build up stable and harmonious personalities. In the middle of p. 6 "normal" is apparently a misprint for *abnormal*.

Wells (Herbert George). ANTICIPATIONS OF A WORLD PEACE; selected and abbreviated from 'In the Fourth Year.' *Chatto & Windus [1918].* 7½ in. 73 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 341.1

A powerful plea for a League of Free Nations. Existing States, Mr. Wells considers, have become impossible as absolutely independent sovereignties. The future choice for humanity, he declares, will be between the League of Free Nations and "a famished race of men looting in search of non-existent food amidst the smouldering ruins of civilization."

Wilbur (William H.). THE KOEHLER METHOD OF PHYSICAL DRILL. *Lippincott [1918].* 6 in. 149 pp. il. app., 4/6 n. 371.732

Capt. Wilbur is Assistant Instructor of Military Gymnastics in the U.S. Military Academy, and has endeavoured to make this book as close "an approximation as possible to a study of physical drill as taught by Major Koehler." The book treats of callisthenics, rifle exercises, games and contests, and the like.

Withers (Hartley). THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: its economic aspect. *Oxford, Univ. Press, 1918.* 7 in. 16 pp. paper, 3d. n. 341.1

If there is no League of Nations commerce will, Mr. Withers believes, be checked through every nation's need to be self-sufficing, and by the blow which international credit has received. Still more terrible is the prospect that the nation's life will be concentrated on preparation for a still more destructive war in the near future.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

***Hendrick (Ellwood).** EVERYMAN'S CHEMISTRY: the chemist's point of view and his recent work told for the layman. *London Univ. Press, 1918.* 8½ in. 329 pp. apps. (bib.) ind., 8/6 n. 540.2

This volume has been written with the object of enabling the "man in the street" to "get a chemical view of things," and to enter into what the author calls "that branch of philosophy and poetry which has to do with the Ways of Stuff." The book is full of information, shrewd comments, and clear expositions of chemical theories and processes.

Hollister (N.). EAST AFRICAN MAMMALS IN THE U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM: part 1, Insectivora, Chiroptera, and Carnivora (*Bulletin 99*). *Washington, 1918.* 10 in. 194 pp. 55 pl. 3 text il. ind. 591.960

A short historical account of the collection is supplied. This part describes the insectivorous mammals, the bats, and the carnivores.

Marshall (A. Milnes) and Hurst (C. Herbert). A JUNIOR COURSE OF PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY; 8th ed., rev. by F. W. Gamble. *Murray, 1918.* 7½ in. 551 pp. il. app. ind., 12/ n. 590.2

Dr. Gamble, Mason Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in Birmingham University, has included several new features (such as the little-known trypanosome of the dogfish) in this edition of the familiar laboratory textbook.

***Mill (Hugh Robert) and Salter (Carle).** BRITISH RAINFALL, 1917: on the distribution of rain in space and time over the British Isles during the year 1917, as recorded by more than 5,000 observers in Great Britain and Ireland. *Stanford, 1918.* 8½ in. 240 pp. il. maps, bds., 10/ 551.57

From this well-produced volume we learn that the rainfall "of the night of June 28-29 [1917] was probably, as regards the total fall in certain areas, the most remarkable of which any record has been preserved for the British Isles." It culminated in Somersetshire and Dorset in "falls of an

absolutely unprecedented nature." The greatest rainfall in one day ever observed in any part of the United Kingdom occurred on June 28 at Bruton, where at Sexey's School the enormous reading of 9.56 inches was made.

Sarkar (Benoy Kumar). HINDU ACHIEVEMENTS IN EXACT SCIENCE: a study in the history of scientific development. *Longmans, 1918.* 7½ in. 96 pp., \$1 n. 509

The author seeks to present a brief, but comprehensive account of the scientific discoveries and achievements of the ancient and mediæval Hindus, in comparison with the developments of different branches of science in other lands.

Segal (Hyman). THE LAW OF STRUGGLE. *N.Y., Massada Publishing Co. [1918].* 9 in. 161 pp., \$1.50. 575.4

The author considers that the solution of the great problems with which the world is wrestling is embodied in the correct understanding of pain and struggle and their true avenues of expression. The War, says Mr. Segal, has been not only for economic reasons. It is a war for ethnic preponderance—a conflict between a lower and a higher order of sensitiveness in the world.

United States. REPORT ON THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917. *Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1918.* 9½ in. 184 pp. bib. 506

Wood-Jones (Frederick). THE PROBLEM OF MAN'S ANCESTRY. [No publisher, 1918.] 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 7d. n. 573.2

The Professor of Anatomy in the University of London strongly questions the doctrine that man is descended from the anthropoid apes, and asserts a far more remote origin, right at the base of the Primate stem.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

Cabot (R. C.). TRAINING AND REWARDS OF THE PHYSICIAN (*Training Series*). *Lippincott [1918].* 7½ in. 153 pp. il. por., \$1.25. 610.7

Deals thoughtfully and in a somewhat original manner with the training requisite for a successful medical career, with Public Health work, and with numerous other matters.

Cowley (Herbert). STORING VEGETABLES AND FRUITS; with chapters on drying in the oven and by the kitchen fire. 'Country Life,' 1918 7½ in. 32 pp. paper, 9d. n. 641.4
Useful directions on the subjects of the title.

Home-Made Pickles and Preserves; GARNISHINGS, FLAVOURINGS, HOME-BREWED WINES, &c.: recipes new and old, collected by Anne Amateur. 'Country Life,' 1918. 7½ in. 32 pp. paper, 9d. n. 641.5

Recipes for salad dressing, home-brewed wines, &c.; and directions for making ketchup, chutney, pickles, jams, &c.

Klickmann (Flora), ed. HARDANGER AND CROSS-STITCH (*Home Art Series*). 'Girl's Own Paper' [1918]. 9 in. 114 pp. il. ind. bds., 2/ n. 646.27

In this book will be found directions, accompanied by clear photographic and other illustrations, for working Hardanger borders and covers, as well as designs in cross-stitch for violets, cyclamen, wild birds, &c.

Lake (Simon). THE SUBMARINE IN WAR AND PEACE: its developments and possibilities. *Lippincott, 1918.* 9 in. 314 pp. il. ind., \$3 n. 623.825

The author is concerned with the submarine, its mechanical principles and development, and its destiny. He believes that eventually it will serve the "noblest and most intimate interests of men," though temporarily it is a power for evil.

***Manuscript Writing and Lettering:** a handbook for schools and colleges, showing the historical development and practical application to modern handwriting of several manuscript styles derived from ancient Roman letters; fully illustrated; by an Educational Expert. *Hogg [1918].* 9 in. 178 pp. plates and il. app. bds., 5/ 652

The promise of the title is well fulfilled in this manual for the teaching of calligraphy—that is, of handwriting that shall be clear and at the same time have artistic merit.

Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting Year-Book and Diary for 1919; ed. by Harold Downs. *Pitman [1918].* 6½ by 3½ in. 206 pp., 1/ n. 653

The twenty-eighth annual issue.

***Schryver (S. B.).** AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY (*Modern Outlook Series*). *Jack [1918].* 7½ in. 340 pp. il. ind., 6/ n. 612.015

The identification and analysis of organic compounds; the structure of the simpler compounds; stereoisomerism; the

chief chemical constituents of the animal body; the methods for investigating chemical changes within the animal organism, and the chemical changes taking place in plants, are the principal subjects which fill the pages of this useful book. Dr. Schryver's manual will be helpful to students of biology in general.

700 FINE ARTS.

Cannell (W. Otway) and Gordon (Hampden). FIGHTING TYPES. *Lane*, 1919. 7½ in. 70 pp. il. bds., 2/6 n. 741

Mr. Cannell's drawings, in black, white, and brown, of the Scot-Canadian, the Indian officer, the V.A.D. worker, and many others, are striking and full of expression. The accompanying verses are by Mr. Hampden Gordon.

Dowd (J. H.). THE DOINGS OF DONOVAN, IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL. 'Country Life' [1918]. 9 in. 84 pp. il. bds., 3/6 n. 741

Amusing sketches in black and white illustrating the gay philosophy of the British soldier. Mr. W. Pett Ridge contributes the foreword, and Mr. Noel Irving an introductory note.

Downman (Edward Andrews). BLUE DASH CHARGERS; and other early English tin enamel circular dishes. *Laurie*, 1919. 10 in. 188 pp. il. bib. ind. boards, 15/ n. 738

A true "Blue Dash Charger" (a term invented by the author) is a circular dish of coarse earthenware, covered on the face with a tin enamel, painted in various tints, and possessing certain distinctive features. Collectors of pottery will welcome this copiously illustrated account of a ceramic product for which a British origin is suggested.

The Noah's Ark Book; by Fish; rhymes by Fish and Margaret Lavington. *Lane* [1918]. 9½ in. 55 pp. il. bds., 4/6 n. 741

These pictures and rhymes are really funny. Possessors of the book, whether little or big, will be obliged to smile at some of the pages.

***Photograms of the Year, 1918:** the annual review of the world's pictorial photographic work; ed. by F. J. Mortimer. *Iliffe*, 1918. 11½ in. 48 pp. 64 pl. paper, 5/ n. 779

This contains, as usual, about a hundred pictorial studies from all over the world, and that doyen of the art, Mr. W. R. Bland, contributes suggestive comments. At the head of all we should place the editor's 'Gate of Goodbye,' the greatness of which was unmistakable in the double-page reproduction issued last April by *The Illustrated London News*.

***Sparrow (Walter Shaw).** PRINTS AND DRAWINGS BY FRANK BRANGWYN; with some other phases of his art. *Lane*, 1919. 11½ in. 293 pp. pl. ind., 52/6 n. 767

Mr. Sparrow's monograph is mainly a panegyric, with a good deal of criticism of other artists and other critics. The finest tribute to Mr. Brangwyn's greatness is the selection of drawings, etchings, and other prints reproduced in the most adequate way in this volume, which is enriched with decorations by the artist himself. Though his etchings take up the larger part of the book in both text and illustrations, Mr. Brangwyn's versatility is amply brought out in relation to architecture, decoration, and different methods of painting.

780 MUSIC.

Bennett (George John). COMBINED COUNTERPOINT AND FLORID AND IMITATIONAL COUNTERPOINT (*Music Primers and Educational Series*). *Novello* [1918]. 8½ in. 103 pp. app. paper, 4/ 781.4

The author lays emphasis on the importance in contrapuntal writing that each voice or instrument should have a good melodic part, and that each vocal part should be really singable. The text is accompanied by numerous examples of *canti fermi*. The eighth chapter is devoted to florid and imitational counterpoint in three and four parts.

Densmore (Frances). TETON SIOUX MUSIC (*Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 61). *Washington*, 1918. 9½ in. 589 pp. il. bib. ind. 780.9

An elaborate and well-illustrated monograph embodying the results of the author's further investigations of Indian music. The writer began the analytical study of Indian music among the Chippewa, and has continued it among the Sioux. The present volume contains analyses of 600 songs, including the Chippewa songs previously published as well as the songs of the Teton Sioux. The analysis shows that civilization has definitely modified the structure of Sioux melodies.

Smith (Charles T.). THE MUSIC OF LIFE: education for leisure and culture; with curricula evolved by experiment in an elementary school. *King & Son*, 1918. 8½ in. 150 pp. il. bds., 6/ n.; paper, 4/ n. 780.7

An instructive and suggestive book, in which the author gives an account of experimental and research work undertaken with the view of training elementary-school children in the appreciation of good music and the like.

790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.

***Phelps (William Lyon).** THE TWENTIETH CENTURY THEATRE: observations on the contemporary English and American stage. *N.Y., Macmillan*, 1918. 8 in. 147 pp., \$1.25. 792

A good account of the present position of the drama, especially in the United States. A strong plea is put forward for the establishment of repertory theatres in the principal towns, with legal rights to play all new pieces under suitable conditions.

800 LITERATURE.

Bacon (Charlotte). A GALLANT AFFAIR. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7 in. 61 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 824.9

This book is at once an indictment and a plea. The author mildly censures the art of to-day, not for its independence, nor for its revolt against tradition, but for the fullness of that independence; and appeals for repose, leisure, and a concern for the deeper things of life.

Blakeney (E. H.). A RAPID SURVEY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. *Blackie*, 1918. 6½ in. 148 pp. introd. app., 2/ n. 820.8

So far as it goes, this is a useful introduction to English literature from the time of Chaucer onwards, but living authors are omitted. Cameo biographies of great writers, with passages from their works, are included. Mr. Blakeney, however, has not given an extract from one woman writer.

Boreham (Frank W.). THE SILVER SHADOW; and other day dreams. *C. H. Kelly* [1918]. 7½ in. 272 pp. front., 5/ n. 824.9

Twenty-five sketches and stories, described in the introduction as "random reflections."

***Broadhus (E. K.) and Gordon (R. K.).** ENGLISH PROSE FROM BACON TO HARDY. *Milford*, 1918. 8 in. 624 pp., 6/ n. 820.8

This sample-book of prose writers departs from the usual plan in several respects. The editors have omitted Burton, De Quincey, Landor, Newman, Pater, and others, and given a fair allowance of space to the masters included. They have shown great judgment in the choice of passages. Mr. Hardy is the only living writer exemplified, but about a dozen novelists figure in the volume.

Cleugh (Dennis). PINK THRIFT: a play in three acts. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7½ in. 112 pp. il. boards, 5/ n. 822.9

A sombre little play, the scene being a cottage on the coast of Cornwall. Jealousy causes a tragedy.

Courbaud (Edmond). LES PROCÉDÉS D'ART DE TACITE DANS LES 'HISTOIRES.' *Paris, Hachette*, 1918. 7½ in. 318 pp. index historique, paper, 4 fr. 50. 878.6

In this careful study of the 'Histories' of Tacitus the author analyses the narrations and descriptions, the portraits of individuals, the speeches, and the style; and he touches on the remarkable analogies between parts of the 'Histories' and passages in Plutarch.

Hayes (Alfred). SIMON DE MONTFORT: an historical drama in five acts. *Methuen* [1918]. 7½ in. 252 pp. notes, 10/ n. 822.9

Among the notable characters, besides Simon, Earl of Leicester, are the saintly Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln; Roger Bacon, Henry III. and Queen Eleanor. The play has some effective episodes and striking lines.

Huntly (Kate Hope). A WREATH OF IMMORTELLS. *Longmans*, 1918. 7 in. 92 pp., 2/6 n. 824.9

The author writes on such subjects as 'The Sunset and Sunrise of the Soul,' "Seen"—from Lambeth Bridge, 'All Souls' Day in Egypt,' 'Some Chords for Passion Music,' and 'What the Bells say (a New Appeal).'

***Irving (Washington).** OLD CHRISTMAS; AND BRACEBRIDGE HALL: from the Sketch-Book. *Constable*, 1918. 9 in. 296 pp. pl. and il. by Lewis Baumer, 12/6 n. 817.24

This is a well-printed edition of these American classics, prettily illustrated with drawings (some in colour) which are humorous, picturesque, and appropriate, and admirably reproduced.

King (Richard). PASSION AND POT-POURRI. *Jordan-Gaskell*, 1918. 8 in. 167 pp., 5/ 828.9

This is labelled on the cover "Stories of sentiment in bas-relief and some philosophy." The philosophy, dispensed in short essays and fanciful apologues, is sound common sense eschewing convention and lazy acceptance of things as they are. The best among the stories is 'One Libertine Afternoon.'

Leeuwen (J. van). ENCHIRIDIUM DITIONIS EPICÆ. *Leyden, Sijthoff*, 1918. 9½ in. 451 pp. index, paper, 6fl.50. 883.1

An enlarged and revised edition of Prof. van Leeuwen's 'Manual of Epic Speech.' In the preface the author discusses the origin and antiquity of the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey,' the texts handed down to us, and the interpretation and repute of these works among the ancients. The subjects dealt with in the five main sections of the book, which is written in Latin, are metre; the elements of the language; the inflexion of nouns; the inflexion of verbs; and particles.

***Lesage (Alain René).** TURCARET : comédie; ed. by A. Hamilton Thompson. *Camb. Univ. Press*, 1918. 8 in. 208 pp., 6/ n. 842.49

Mr. Thompson's introduction (45 pp.) to this satirical picture of a rascally financial agent of the Government comprises a sketch of Lesage and his work, a long excursus on the financial system under Louis XIV., and a suggestive study of the comedy after Molière.

Maitland-Davison (Olivia) [Eve of *The Tatler*]. THE LETTERS OF EVE. *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 246 pp. por., 6/ n. 824.9

Agreeably written and shrewdly commentative, these letters deal ably with contemporary people and affairs. The series covers the three and a half eventful years to Dec. 25, 1917.

Malleon (Miles). YOUNG HEAVEN; and three other plays. *Allen & Unwin*, 1918. 7 in. 114 pp. boards, 3/6 n. 822.9

The title-play, by Miss Jean Cavendish and Mr. Malleon, is in one act, and the scene is laid in a London studio. Of the three other plays, 'A Man of Ideas' was performed in 1913-14 in London; 'Michael' is an adaptation of Tolstoy's 'What Men Live by,' and 'The Artist' is from 'The Darling, and other Stories,' by Chekhov.

***Masfield (John).** A POEM AND TWO PLAYS. *Heinemann* [1918]. 8 in. 152 pp., 5/ n. 822.9

'Rosas' is a rhymed narrative of the maltreatment of two lovers by the infamous dictator of Buenos Ayres. More poetical are the short plays that follow. 'The Locked Chest' dramatizes in vigorous fashion a tale from the 'Laxdaela Saga,' and creates an heroic woman in Vigdis, wife of the cowardly Thord. No less vigorous is the Irish comedy in tragic setting entitled 'The Sweeps of Ninety-Eight.'

***Milton (John).** AREOPAGITICA : commentary by Sir Richard C. Jebb (*Pitt Press Series*). *Cambridge, Univ. Press*, 1918. 7 in. 170 pp. app. inds., 3/ n. 824.4

This acceptable edition of Milton's powerful plea for liberty of the press is accompanied by a life of the poet and an appendix of comments by Mr. A. W. Verity.

Olivero (Federico). NUOVI SAGGI DI LETTERATURA INGLESE. *Turin, Libreria Editrice Internazionale* [1918]. 9 in. 445 pp. inds. paper, 12 lire. 820.4

Three of these essays by Dr. Olivero relate to the works of Poë, which evidently possess a particular attraction for him. Other papers discuss the symbolism of D. G. Rossetti; the mystical poets Crashaw, Patmore, Christina Rossetti, and Sir Rabindranath Tagore; the "three visions of S. T. Coleridge," and the three elegies, 'Lycidas,' 'Adonais,' and 'Thyrsis.'

Powys (Theodore Francis). SOLILOQUIES OF A HERMIT. *Melrose*, 1918. 7½ in. 157 pp. hf. bds., 3/6 n. 824.9

The author loves to meditate in his garden on the moods of God as exhibited in men, and discusses the virtue of tolerance and the pleasure to be derived from reading Wesley's 'Journal,' Bunyan, the Bible, and Shakespeare.

***Regnard (Jean François).** LE JOUEUR; ed. by Arthur Tilley. *Camb. Univ. Press*, 1918. 8 in. 146 pp., 4/ n. 842.49

A short biography of Regnard precedes, and very brief notes follow, this businesslike edition of the playwright's best comedy.

Le Rêve de Mirabeau : pièce historique en quatre actes. *Paris, Bossard*, 1918. 6½ in. 148 pp. paper, 3 fr. 842.9

The anonymous author shows Mirabeau, in an endeavour to save the monarchy, trying to enlist the sympathy of Marie Antoinette, for whom he entertains a feeling of admiration.

An Ròsarnach, vol. 2. *Glasgow, MacLaren & Sons*, 1918. 10½ in. 224 pp. il. boards, 10/ 891.63

The contents include 'Raibeart Burns, Bàrd Ceilteach,' by Aonghas Mac Eanruig; 'Cath-Chuairt Eideird Bhruis an Eirinn,' by Eachann Mac Dhùghaill; half a dozen pieces of verse, and other items, all in Gaelic. The illustrations are effective.

***Sainte-Beuve (Charles Augustin).** SELECTIONS; ed. by Arthur Tilley. *Camb. Univ. Press*, 1918. 8 in. 240 pp., 6/ n. 844.74

With the introductory essay on the great critic's life and methods, this set of nine portraits and causeries will form an excellent basis for the more extended study of Sainte-Beuve.

Sampson (George), ed. CAMBRIDGE READINGS IN LITERATURE : in five books. *Camb. Univ. Press*, 1918. 8 in. Bk. 1, 262 pp. il. limp cloth, 4/3 n. Bk. 5, 308 pp. il., 5/ n. 808

These "Readings" are suitable for the middle forms of secondary schools, the four years of central and higher-grade schools, the upper standards of elementary schools, and the literary courses of continuation schools. Book 1 contains selections from Scott, Southey, Tennyson, Longfellow, Leo Tolstoy, and others. There are also reproductions of pictures, engravings, and drawings of differing schools and periods.

Among the authors represented in book 5 are Shakespeare, Hakluyt, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Sir J. M. Barrie, Boswell, Messrs. A. E. Housman and Laurence Binyon, and Dr. John Brown.

Storer (Edward). DANAE. *Rome, Athene Press, Via Calamèlia* 4 [1918]. 8 in. 42 pp. paper. 822.9

The three-act play before us is an attempt at English poetic drama written in prose. Blank verse, the author thinks, is unavailable for the lyric drama, "since even as a literary convention it is dead, and its use an affectation that may be more or less successful."

Studer (Paul), ed. LE MYSTÈRE D'ADAM : an Anglo-Norman drama of the twelfth century (*Modern Language Texts*). *Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans)*, 1918. 7½ in. 138 pp. introd. notes, bibliog. gloss. index, 4/6 n. 842.19

Hitherto there has been no English edition of this example of semi-liturgical Anglo-Norman literature, the only known manuscript of which is preserved in the library of Tours. The editor believes that the drama was originally written in England about the middle of the twelfth century.

Whiteford (Robert Naylor). MOTIVES IN ENGLISH FICTION. *Putnam*, 1918. 9 in. 388 pp. ind., 10/ n. 823.09

The Professor of English Literature in Toledo University, Ohio, analyses plots and motives in the English novelists from Malory to the present day, criticizing characters and situations from the point of view of practical life and common sense, and thus treating such a writer as Richardson with scant sympathy. The author's style is odd and affected, and the punctuation erratic.

Willmore (J. Selden). KULTUR IN ROMAN TIMES. *Constable*, 1918. 6½ in. 157 pp., 4/6 n. 870.8

A collection of extracts from Cæsar, Tacitus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Dion Cassius, Procopius, Zosimus, Plutarch, Gregory of Tours, and others, bearing upon the German character as it appeared to the writers.

Young (Edward). CONJECTURES ON ORIGINAL COMPOSITION (*Modern Language Texts*); ed. by Edith J. Morley. *Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans)*, 1918. 7½ in. 82 pp. bib. apps., 4/6 n. 801

A reprint of a notable letter written to Samuel Richardson in 1759 by the author of 'Night Thoughts,' who protests against the attitude of the neo-classicists of his time, and demands freedom for genius to express itself as it can and will, without reference to the authorities.

POETRY.

Allen (Anthony). FIRST SONGS. *Maunsel*, 1918. 7½ in. 64 pp. boards, 4/ n. 821.9

Pleasing, lilting lyrics, one of the most attractive being 'A Child's Hymn of Spring.'

Barker (John Richard). RUST, ROSES, AND RUE. *Melrose* [1918]. 7½ in. 211 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

There are many noteworthy lines in these verses by a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and Mr. Barker is frequently happy in his treatment of the subjects chosen. The serious note predominates.

Binyon (Laurence). ENGLISH POETRY IN ITS RELATION TO PAINTING AND THE OTHER ARTS (*Third Annual Lecture on Art in relation to Civilization, from Proc. Brit. Acad.*, vol. 8). *Milford* [1918]. 9½ in. 24 pp., 1/6 n. 821.09
Mr. Binyon passes in review the chief periods of English poetry, and discusses the relation in each period between it and the other arts. He does not, however, deal with the real æsthetic problems suggested by his title.

Brittain (Vera M.). VERSES OF A V.A.D. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7 in. 46 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9
These pieces, the first poetic efforts of a young author, show promise, and are the outcome of deep feeling.

Byron (George Gordon Noel, 6th Baron). CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE; ed., with introd. and notes, by David Frew. *Blackie*, 1918. 7 in. 228 pp., 2/ n. 821.76

Claire (Roma), ed. MODERN AMERICAN VERSE: an anthology. *Westall*, 1918. 8 in. 206 pp., 6/ n. 811.5
The compiler has apparently aimed at a representative selection rather than an anthology in the stricter sense. About fifty writers are included, the one with the largest number of pieces being Cale Young Rice, who is as fluent, as well-meaning, and as banal as Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The latter is allotted three sets of verses. Many of the poems are of finer quality; but the moral, theological, transcendental, and generally didactic tendency of most of the contents, and the itch for tagging a parable to every bit of natural description, leave scant room for poetry for poetry's sake.

Danyl-Helm. PRÉLUDES; préface de M. Anatole France. *Paris, Grasset*, 1918. 7½ in. 319 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 841.9
The author writes with profound and varied feeling, and her verse eloquently expresses a poet's thoughts, dreams, and yearnings. Much of her work is purely imaginative and impersonal, but upon occasion it treats of scenes and persons associated with the past few unforgettable years.

Dodd (Alfred). THE BALLAD OF THE IRON CROSS. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7½ in. 62 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9
The title-poem, which occupies nearly the whole of the volume, is stated to be based on facts told to the author by one who gained the V.C. It is a study of the mind of the soldier, and several sections describe vividly incidents of war.

Dubash (Peshoton Sorabji Goolbal). ROMANCE OF SOULS: a philosophical romance in verse. *Luzac* [1918]. 7½ in. 157 pp., 5/ 821.9
In the seven cantos of this long poem the author describes different civilizations from that of Egypt c. 1500 B.C. to those of France and England, by presenting pictures of the reincarnated lives of five souls. The idea is good, but the book would have been more readable if the author had possessed a better knowledge of English.

Frankau (Gilbert). ONE OF THEM: a novelette in verse. 7½ in. 264 pp., 6/9 n. 821.9
A long satirical poem dealing trenchantly, and in a decidedly amusing fashion, with contemporary society. Politics and politicians, and, in general, the stay-at-homes during the War, supply the author with his main subject-matter.

Granville (Charles). POEMS OF NATURE AND WAR. *Dryden Publishing Co.*, 10 Essex Street, W.C.2, 1918. 6½ in. 77 pp. paper, 3/6 n. 821.9
A series of nine pieces entitled 'A Soldier Son,' and a longer collection headed 'Soldier Moods,' are included in this book, which is dedicated to the author's son, Capt. Basil Raymond Granville, killed at Arras in April, 1917. Sincerity and deep feeling are features of Mr. Granville's verse.

Herbert (A. P.). THE BOMBER GIPSY; and other poems. *Methuen* [1918]. 9 in. 84 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9
The author is a shrewd observer of things in the army, and shows no inconsiderable amount of humour.

MacLeod (S. B.). POEMS OF LOVE AND WAR. *Simpkin & Marshall*, 1918. 7½ in. 85 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9
These verses, written by Lieut. MacLeod while in hospital, treat gravely, but in the main with helpfulness, of the topics indicated by the title, and show feeling.

Mellor (H. Christian). ROMANCE; and other poems. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7½ in. 62 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 821.9
The writer's diction is good and fluent, and several of the pieces, such as 'Nature and Immortality' and two or three of the sonnets, display imagination.

Mosscockle (Mrs. Rita Francis). THE FOUR AGES; and other poems. *Burns & Oates* [1918]. 7 in. 73 pp., 3/6 821.9
Verse with true poetic feeling and a considerable infusion of the religious spirit. Refinement is apparent in the author's treatment of her themes.

Nightingale (M.). VERSES, WISE AND OTHERWISE. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 8 in. 63 pp. il. paper, 3/ n. 821.9
In 'Mater Consolatrix,' 'Anzac,' and a few other pieces, a note of gravity or sadness is heard; but for the most part the author's verses relate to such topics as 'The Piper,' 'The Glad Pilgrim,' 'A Field of Lavender,' and 'The Sunflower.' The designs by C. T. Nightingale are tasteful and appropriate.

Omar Khayyám. LES RUBÁIYAT D'OMAR KHÉYYÁM; traduits en quatrains français, d'après la version anglaise d'Edward FitzGerald (1ère édition, 1859), par Odette St. Lys. *Skeffington* [1918]. 3½ in. 86 pp. notes, 2/ 891.51
An attractive booklet, with the English quatrains and the French version arranged *vis-à-vis*. The translator has caught some of the charm of FitzGerald's verse.

Pessoa (Fernando). ANTINOUS. *Lisbon, Monteiro*, 190 Rua do Ouro, 1918. 8 in. 16 pp. paper. 821.9
A poem expressing the grief of Hadrian at the death of Antinous. The theme is often repellent, but certain passages have unquestionable power.

Pessoa (Fernando). THIRTY-FIVE SONNETS. *Lisbon, Monteiro*, 1918. 8 in. 18 pp. paper. 821.9
A pessimistic note predominates in these sonnets, and they end in a minor key. The mystery of being mainly occupies the author.

***Phelps (William Lyon).** THE ADVANCE OF ENGLISH POETRY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. N.Y., *Dodd & Mead*, 1918. 7½ in. 359 pp. app. ind., \$1.50. 821.09
The author contrasts the work of Henley, Thompson, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Kipling, and passes in review the poetry of Rupert Brooke, J. E. Flecker, Mr. Noyes, Mr. A. E. Housman, Sir William Watson, Mr. Masfield, and others. In regard to Ireland's recent contributions to English poetical literature, he remarks that when a new movement "produces three men of genius, and a long list of poets of distinction, it should be recognized with respect for its achievement, and with faith in its future." In the seventh chapter Prof. Phelps discusses American poetry, especially that of Vachel Lindsay and Frost.

Robertson (Alexander). LAST POEMS OF ALEXANDER ROBERTSON; preface by P. Hume Brown (*Vigo Cabinet Series*). *E. Mathews*, 1918. 6½ in. 46 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 821.9
These verses were mostly composed during the last year of Mr. Robertson's life. The writer, who was Lecturer in History at Sheffield University, volunteered as a private soldier soon after the outbreak of the War. He fell in the attack on Serre in 1916. The finish and deep thought noticeable in these pieces will not surprise readers familiar with Mr. Robertson's 'Comrades.'

Robertson (Eric S.). FROM ALLEYS AND VALLEYS. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7 in. 78 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9
Thoughtful verse, fashioned in pleasing forms, and ranging over a great variety of topics; e.g., 'Don Quixote,' 'Democracy's Vision: Getting or Giving,' 'Keats,' 'Dead Faith,' and 'A Heart of Hebrides.'

Rowley (Richard). CITY SONGS, AND OTHERS. *Mausnell*, 1918. 8 in. 93 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9
A rich fund of human sympathy, and an intense concern for those who are troubled, shine forth in this book by the author of 'The City of Refuge.' Mr. Rowley makes an earnest appeal to the feelings, and his verse is never tedious. 'The Union Infirmary,' 'The Knocking at the Door,' and 'The Ballad of the Tiring Maid' grip and haunt the reader.

Scott (Sir Walter). THE LORD OF THE ISLES; introd. and notes by William Keith Leask. *Blackie*, 1918. 6½ in. 176 pp. map, notes, 1/6 n. 821.74
A serviceable edition of Scott's warlike poem, including a sketch-map to illustrate the battle of Bannockburn.

Selver (Paul). PERSONALITIES. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 96 pp. bds., 2/6 n. 821.9
Mr. Selver's satires of the flabbiness, fraud, profiteering, cant, and sensualism which he regards as the chief characteristics of the present day, and his parodies of the verse-forms now most affected, exhibit brutal wit, but are unrelieved by humour.

Skeat (B. M.). VOX CLAMANTIS. *E. MacDonald*, 1918. 7½ in. 65 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Dedicated to the author's father, Prof. W. W. Skeat, these verses relate to love, social service, and the beauties of nature. Many thoughtful lines occur, and there is a vein of mysticism in the book.

Spenser (Edmund). THE FAERY QUEENE: book 2; ed. by William Keith Leask. *Blackie*, 1918. 7 in. 221 pp. introd. notes, gloss., 2/ n. 821.31

An account of the poet, and a general outline of 'The Faery Queene,' will be found in the introduction; and the notes will materially assist the student.

***Spurgeon (Caroline F. E.).** FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF CHAUCER CRITICISM AND ALLUSION (1357-1900): part 2 (sec. i.), TEXT, 1801-50. (*Chaucer Soc.*) *Kegan Paul*, 1918. 9 in. 288 pp. paper. 821.17

Prof. Spurgeon continues her laborious task, arranging her extracts and bibliographical entries in strict chronological order.

Thirlmere (Rowland). DIOGENES AT ATHENS; and other poems. *Selwyn & Blount* [1918]. 7½ in. 128 pp. boards, 3/6 n. 821.9

The title-piece is a long play, the time being shortly after the battle of Chæroneæ. Other pieces are 'Supper in Ephesus' and 'The Birth of a Myth.' The latter is notably good; but in the main the contents seem rather cold and passionless.

Thomson (O. R. Howard). THE MODERN COMEDY; and other poems. *Boston, Mass., Cornhill Co.* [1918]. 7½ in. 74 pp. boards. 811.5

The sonnet sequence which gives the name to this volume, the Christmas verses, and several other pieces are thoughtful compositions containing pleasing lines.

Tremaine (Herbert). THE WIDE GARDEN; and other poems. *Daniel* [1918]. 6½ in. 86 pp. bds., 3/ n. 821.9

The title-verses and several other pieces, such as 'The Quiet Place,' 'The Maker,' and 'The Little House,' are tastefully phrased.

Wallace (Kathleen Montgomery). LOST CITY. *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1918. 7½ in. 24 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

A sequence of verses, retrospective, dignified, and sorrowful, with the dedication "Cantabrigiæ mortuisque carissimis."

Wine and Gall; by L. and R. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 7 in. 30 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

Pleasing cameos of verse in which the lighter touches prevail.

Wood (E. H. Rhodes). SPLINTERS. *E. MacDonald*, 1918. 6½ in. 61 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

These verses, mostly relating to war, convey with much actuality the impressions of the soldier who is also a Londoner. There are some commendable items in the section headed 'Peace.'

Woodhouse (Reginald Illingworth). CONFIDENCE: patriotic and other poems. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7 in. 81 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

The author is more at home when treating of religious themes than when writing on secular subjects, but the spirit animating his patriotic verse is lofty and to be commended.

FICTION.

***Bacheller (Irving).** THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING: a tale of the North Country in the time of Silas Wright. *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 330 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

Silas Wright (1795-1847), U.S. Senator and Governor of New York, who refused to be nominated for President, is an impressive figure in this leisurely story of country life in New York State. President Van Buren also puts in an appearance. The supposed autobiographer, Barton Baynes, appears from the preface to be a real person. The other characters include some delightful figures, old-fashioned, homely, humorous creations, collectively embodying the fine ideals that were so manifest in Hawthorne's stories.

Baillie-Saunders (Margaret). BLACK SHEEP CHAPEL. *Hurst & Blackett* [1918]. 7½ in. 251 pp., 6/9 n.

There is a flavour of "the great Catholic past" about this story, the background of which is mainly a Ritualistic church in North London. A thinly veiled mystery hangs over the birth of the young hero.

Boggs (Winifred). YESTERDAY: being the confessions of Barbara. *Jenkins*, 1919. 7½ in. 313 pp., 6/ n.

Relates the experiences of a girl of old family who passes her childhood under the tutelage of a terrible grandfather, but after his death settles in London, where she has various adventures with publishers, and while in search of material for "copy."

Bovill (C. H.). THE GIDDY LIFE (*Pearson's Novels*). *Pearson*, 1918. 7 in. 117 pp., 2/ n.

Eight diverting stories, to which a short tribute to the late author is added in the shape of a foreword by Mr. George Grossmith. Much quiet humour, combined with considerable knowledge of the world, will be found in the tales.

Brady (Cyrus Townsend). A DARING DAUGHTER: a romance of the road first set forth by Lady Katharine Clanranald and Sir Hugh Richmond. *Stanley Paul* [1918]. 8 in. 317 pp., 7/ n. 813.5

This is a dashing costume-novel of Scotland and England in the time of Monmouth's rebellion, with James II. and Judge Jeffreys as chief ogres.

Campbell (R. W.). DOROTHY, V.A.D., AND THE DOCTOR. *Chambers*, 1918. 7½ in. 96 pp., 1/6

This little story, told in letters, is descriptive of the life of a voluntary nurse in a military hospital. She is attracted by one of the medical officers, and the regard is mutual.

***Cannan (Gilbert).** MUMMERY: a tale of three idealists. *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 247 pp., 6/ n.

A Futurist scene-painter, an unrecognized dramatist who "sees life steadily and sees it whole," and a charming young girl of theatrical genius are the three idealists; all in their several ways detest the commercial theatre, and are "out" to reform it. Mr. Cannan's satirical analysis of the tangled and sordid motives and the egotistic persons that provide our dramatic fare is excellently done.

Chatterton (G. G.). THE HUMAN STARLING: a study of a woman's nature. *Long* [1918]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

Like Sterne's starling, the heroine, neglected in her childhood and held "behind the prison bars of her circumstance," often murmured "I can't get out." But her spirit helped her to triumph over difficulties, and after numerous vicissitudes she finds contentment and happiness.

Creswell (H. B.). THOMAS SETTLES DOWN. *Nisbet* [1918]. 7½ in. 344 pp., 6/ n.

This further book by the author of 'Thomas' is an acceptable volume of fun. The development of the housebuilding project, the birthday party, and the interview with the grasping architect, are entertaining.

Danby (Frank), pseud. of Mrs. Frankau. MOTHERS AND CHILDREN: hitherto unpublished stories; preface by her eldest son, Gilbert Frankau. *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 167 pp. por., 6/ n.

These stories of stricken, neglected, or misunderstood children and their mothers are not much more than half-finished studies or notes for future use. Their chief merit is a deep and discerning tenderness.

Diver (Maud). STRANGE ROADS. *Constable* [1918]. 8 in. 384 pp., 6/ n.

Mrs. Diver's earlier novels derived interest from her knowledge of Anglo-Indian life a generation ago. The present story (which is stated to be half a novel cut down by the publishers, the other half to appear under a separate title) has no such *raison d'être*, but is an ordinary example of the sentimental fiction, with a veneer of character-drawing and local colour, that abounded for twenty years before the War.

Doyle (Sir Arthur Conan). DANGER! and other stories. *Murray*, 1918. 8 in. 255 pp., 6/ n.

'Danger!' was written as a warning eighteen months before war broke out; it describes how a small Continental Power with a fleet of eight submarines accomplishes far more against Britain than the Kaiser was able to do with all his navy. 'The Fall of Lord Barrymore' is an amusing yarn of Regency days; but the remainder are not up to the author's average.

Farnol (Jeffery). OUR ADMIRABLE BETTY. *Sampson Low* [1918]. 8 in. 316 pp., 6/6 n.

Another gallant novel of tushery in the picturesque manner of 'The Broad Highway,' costumed in the style of the first King George.

Giraudoux (Jean). SIMON LE PATHÉTIQUE. *Paris, Grasset, 1918.* 7½ in. 251 pp. *paper*, 3 fr. 50. 843.9

There is a vague suggestion of a story, and of characters that seem to be aspects of the autobiographer's mind, in this curious sentimental anatomy. M. Giraudoux has a following, but his whimsical style of writing will hardly appeal to the ordinary reader.

Gregory (Jackson). THE SPLENDID OUTLAW. *Melrose, 1918.* 8 in. 280 pp., 5/ n.

An old-fashioned story of adventure in the wild North-West, with a healthy moral.

Gregory (Owen). MECCANIA: THE SUPER-STATE. *Methuen [1918].* 7½ in. 318 pp., 7/6 n.

A well-written, clear-cut, and ingeniously planned satire, the subject of which is a European State, supposed to be visited in 1970 by a Chinese gentleman, who records his impressions of the meticulously organized and perfectly governed Meccania, which is, of course, Germany. Together with an unrecurrent of the ludicrous, the book contains much that is worth study by readers interested in modern political and economic developments.

The Kingdom of Content; by Pan. *Mills & Boon [1918].* 7½ in. 285 pp., 6/ n.

A story of the future, in which the love of luxury and a mania for speed have attained limitless sway over the inhabitants of London. The author is happier in description than in characterization, but the book is exciting and readable.

Lawrence (C. E.). YOUTH WENT RIDING: a romance. *Collins [1918].* 8 in. 245 pp., 6/ n.

This tale of a brave but hare-brained young Perceval who goes out to rescue ladies and defeat wicked barons is sometimes as poetical as Mr. Hewlett's 'Forest Lovers'; but the ironic touches of realism and burlesque suggest that the raconteur has his tongue in his cheek all the time.

Leake (R. E.). LETTERS OF A V.A.D. *Melrose [1918].* 7½ in. 313 pp., 5/ n.

The letters describe the experiences of a member of a V.A.D. who is engaged upon Red Cross work, and ultimately joins the Roman Catholic Church. The propagandism of that faith is a salient feature of the book.

Lewis (Helen Prothero), Mrs. James J. G. Pugh. THE SILVER BRIDGE. *Hutchinson, 1918.* 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

The principal characters in this melodramatic tale are a foundling heroine, a herbalist with the reputation of a witch, and a musical-comedy actress and her episcopal lover, who are really amusing.

Lloyd (J. A. T.). THE UPROOTERS. *Stanley Paul [1918].* 7½ in. 329 pp., 6/ n.

A long story dealing largely with the career of a vacillating Irish painter in Paris who is fascinated by a beautiful Russian. A millionaire German-American propagandist plays a prominent part. Most of the characters are hard and repellent.

Mann (Mary E.). THE PEDLAR'S PACK. *Mills & Boon [1918].* 8 in. 242 pp., 6/ net.

The technical merits of Mrs. Mann's realism are considerable, but her choice of subjects cannot be commended.

Marsh (Richard). ORDERS TO MARRY. *Long [1918].* 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

The title fairly defines the subject of several of these short stories, but German spies and Zeppelins also figure in them. The volume contains an unusual number of misprints.

Maxwell (William Babington). THE MIRROR AND THE LAMP. *Cassell, 1918.* 7½ in. 428 pp., 7/ n.

A book of somewhat unequal merit. The hero accepts a curacy in an East-End slum, and becomes absorbed in his work. The hard lot of a young woman in his congregation awakens more than mere sympathy on his part, and he elopes with her after abjuring his religion. The end seems more like a concession to custom than an artistic conviction.

Newton (W. Douglas). PHILLIP AND THE FLAPPERS (*Pearson's Novels*). *Pearson, 1918.* 7 in. 112 pp., 2/ n.

These adventures of the immaculately uniformed and susceptible young officer will amuse unexacting readers and pleasantly while away an hour or so.

Newton (W. Douglas). THE WAR CACHE. *Sampson Low [1918].* 8 in. 254 pp., 5/ n.

An exciting variant of the treasure-story. The war cache is a mass of jewels, coins, &c., collected from Anglo-Germans, the whereabouts of which is given away by a repentant spy.

Pendered (Mary L.). THE SILENT BATTLEFIELD. *Chapman & Hall, 1918.* 7½ in. 275 pp., 7/ n.

Concerns a bastard with "blue blood in him," who rises from decent poverty to commercial success, but loses spiritually in the process. There is a good deal worth reading in the book, though it is superficial in parts.

Rinehart (Mary Roberts). THE AMAZING INTERLUDE. *Murray, 1918.* 7½ in. 291 pp., 7/ n. 813.5

The War makes more than an interlude in the life of the American heroine who leaves her quiet backwater existence, and finds happiness in the service of the wounded and the love of a big-souled Belgian officer.

Ritchie (Mrs. David G.). THE NEW WARDEN. *Murray, 1918.* 8 in. 346 pp., 7/ n.

This study of Oxford in war-time centres in the infatuation of the Warden of King's for the empty-headed daughter of a scheming mother; but it is also stocked with characters who talk well and behave entertainingly.

Rousseau (Victor). THE APOSTLE OF THE CYLINDER. *Hodder & Stoughton [1918].* 8 in. 312 pp., 6/ n.

The author shows invention and narrative power in depicting the scientific marvels of London in the twenty-first century, and relating adventures and hairbreadth escapes. His serious object is to show the horrors to which science without faith, materialist economics without morals, and Galtonian ethics without humanity, would, in his opinion, ultimately lead. His utopia is entirely opposed to that of Mr. H. G. Wells.

Savinkov (Boris), pseud. Ropshin. WHAT NEVER HAPPENED: a novel of the Revolution; tr. by Thomas Seltzer. *Allen & Unwin, 1919.* 7½ in. 448 pp., 7/6 n. 891.7

A realistic and sombre tale of the abortive Russian Revolution of 1905.

Sellar (Robert). HEMLOCK: a tale of the war of 1812. *Huntingdon, P.Q., Canada, 1918.* 9 in. 480 pp. il. maps, note, 8/

The title-story occupies 247 pp. of this book, the remainder comprising short tales of pioneer Canadian immigrants. The setting of the long story is the campaign which resulted in Canada's becoming a British Dominion.

Stockley (Cynthia). BLUE ALOES. *Hutchinson, 1918.* 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

Four tales, the first of which gives the title to the book. All are concerned with South Africa, and are not only full of life and incident, but also noteworthy for clever limning of persons and places.

Tollemache (Mrs. Beatrix L.). THE VILLAGE PRIEST; and other stories from the Russian of Militsina and Saltikov; introd. by C. Hagberg Wright. *Fisher Unwin [1918].* 8 in. 194 pp., 6/ n. 891.7

Two of the stories are by a living writer, Elena Dmitrievna Militsina, and four by Mikhail Evgrafovich Saltikov (1826-89), a writer of considerable standing. Portrayals of life rather than stories in the Western sense, they bring us face to face with the childlike, patient, tragic character of the peasant. All are finely translated.

***Wilson (Romer).** MARTIN SCHÜLER. *Methuen [1918].* 7½ in. 303 pp., 7/ n.

A clever study of a musical temperament, the owner of which remains sublimely unconscious that he owes all his gift of emotional reproduction to the self-sacrifice of others, mainly women. The selfish charm of his nature is admirably drawn.

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

The Allies' Map of the Western Front; with the Armistice terms: a detailed reference map: Paris to the Rhine. *Philip [1918].* 45 by 36 in. *paper*, 2/6 n. 912.4

The map shows the battle front at the cessation of hostilities, the territories to be evacuated by the enemy's forces, the German fortresses to be occupied by the Allies, and the neutral zone. Much other information is supplied, the scale of the map being 7½ miles to the inch.

Cole (Robert Eden George), ed. CHAPTER ACTS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY OF LINCOLN, A.D. 1536-1547. (*Lincoln Record Society*) *Horncastle, Morton & Sons, 1917.* 10½ in. 248 pp. apps. ind. bds. 914.253

This volume comprises folios 150-277 of the 'Liber Crassus,' and includes the minutes from the beginning of the Chapter year on the Monday after Holy Cross Day, Sept. 18, 1536, to the corresponding date in 1547.

Drow (A. N.). RUSSIA: a study. *Simpkin & Marshall*, 1918. 7½ in. 188 pp., 3/6 n. 914.7

A business man's opinions (based on twenty years' experience) of Russian political, social, and economic conditions.

Foster (Charles Wilmer), ed. LINCOLN WILLS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRY AT LINCOLN: vol. 2, A.D. 1505 to May, 1530. (*Lincoln Record Society*) *Horncastle, Morton & Sons*, 1918. 10½ in. 328 pp. app. inds. gloss. bds. 914.253

The present volume continues the series of wills begun in the volume issued in 1914. It begins with a will of 1505, but the majority of the wills range from 1527 to 1530.

Horrocks (J. W.), ed. THE ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF SOUTHAMPTON; ed., with introd. notes and index, by J. W. Horrocks: vol. 1, 1602-8. (*Southampton Record Society*) *Southampton, Cox & Sharland*, 1917. 10½ in. 167 pp. inds. 914.227

This transcript from the Assembly proceedings is a first instalment from the volume of 1602-42. The records for 1602-7 are sparse; 1608 was the first complete year of regular minutes.

Phillips' Contoured Map of the European Battle Fronts, showing the New Europe. *Philip* [1918]. 43½ by 35 in. paper, 2/6 n. 912.4

The scale is 30 miles to an inch; altitudes are indicated by the colouring; and the names and boundaries of the new States are marked.

Stephens (Winifred). THE FRANCE I KNOW. *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 9 in. 246 pp. il. ind., 12/6 n. 914.4

In this chatty, anecdotic, and informative book Miss Stephens gives the results of seven visits to France during the War, and provides materials for correct views of what French people have accomplished in the Allied cause, of the political parties, the literary world, religious opinions, the position of women, and the prospects of France in the immediate future.

Thompson (A. Hamilton), ed. VISITATIONS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN: vol. 2, RECORDS OF VISITATIONS HELD BY WILLIAM ALNWICK, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, A.D. 1436-49: part 1. (*Lincoln Record Society*) *Horncastle, Morton & Sons*, 1918. 10½ in. 505 pp. bds. 914.253

The text of the original MS. is presented in an extended form, punctuation is added, and an English translation faces the Latin.

Treherne (George G. T.). EGLWYS CYMMIN: the story of an old Welsh church. *Carmarthen, Spurrell & Son*, 1918. 9 in. 46 pp. il. plans, apps. paper, 2/6 914.298

A detailed account of a building which has been described as "probably the oldest church in Wales." Numerous illustrations accompany the text.

920 BIOGRAPHY.

Courtney (William Leonard and J. E.). PILLARS OF EMPIRE: studies and impressions. *Jarrols* [1918]. 9 in. 331 pp. pors. bib. ind., 15/ n. 920

In the introduction the authors discuss politicians and statesmen, and imperialism and empire. Among the builders, promoters, and conservators of the British Empire whose deeds are recorded in the volume are Lord Strathcona, Generals Botha and Smuts, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Kitchener, and Rajah Brooke.

George (David Lloyd).

Edwards (J. Hugh). THE LIFE OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: with a short history of the Welsh people: vol. 4. *Waverley Book Co.* [1918]. 10 in. 238 pp. il. por., 9/6 920

The present volume covers the period from the Education Bill of 1902, the Budget of 1909, and the famous Limehouse speech to Mr. Lloyd George's succession to the Premiership.

Jerrold (Douglas William).

***Jerrold (Walter).** DOUGLAS JERROLD, DRAMATIST AND WIT. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1918]. 2 vols. 9½ in. 684 pp. il. pors. ind., 16/ n. 920

Writer of nearly seventy plays, novelist, journalist, the creator of "Mrs. Caudle," and author of 'Black-Eyed Susan,' Douglas Jerrold played many honourable parts. He hated war, opposed capital punishment, and was a staunch champion of the people. This Life is an acceptable tribute to one whose memory is still green.

***Russell (Right Hon. George William Erskine).** PRIME MINISTERS, AND SOME OTHERS: a book of reminiscences. *Fisher Unwin*, 1918. 8½ in. 345 pp., 12/6 n. 920

In this pleasant book Mr. Russell discourses of Prime Ministers, politics, religion, education, and the like. Memories of seven Premiers fill an important section; and there are appreciations of Lord Halifax, Edith Sichel, Basil Wilberforce, Henry Montagu Butler, and others.

Swinburne (Algernon Charles).

***Gosse (Edmund) and Wise (Thomas James), eds.** THE LETTERS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. *Heinemann*, 1918. 2 vols. 9½ in. 318, 296 pp. introd. ind., 21/ n. 920

These volumes contain 325 letters from the poet, addressed to Watts-Dunton, Lord Morley, Lord Houghton, Mallarmé, and a number of others. The letters are of considerable literary interest.

Wilson (Thomas Woodrow).

***Archer (William).** THE PEACE PRESIDENT: a brief appreciation. *Hutchinson* [1918]. 7 in. 125 pp. app. bds., 3/n. 920

This capital little book provides a fair amount of solid material for enabling the general reader to get an insight into the President's mind. It quotes luminous passages from his political, historical, and literary work, and provides a clear account of his career as an administrator and a statesman.

Harris (H. Wilson). PRESIDENT WILSON: his problems and his policy; 2nd ed. *Headley*, 1918. 7½ in. 280 pp. por. app. ind., 2/6 n. 920

This short biography supplies a clear explanation of America's electoral, parliamentary, and other proceedings, which are apt to confuse British readers.

***Jones (C. Sheridan).** PRESIDENT WILSON: the man and his message. *Rider*, 1918. 7½ in. 79 pp. bds., 1/6 n. 920

This brief sketch gives the essential facts of the President's training and career, and an engaging account of his personality. It demonstrates how entirely his success is due to the firm grasp and steady application of fundamental principles.

930-990 HISTORY.

Buchanan (Meriel). PETROGRAD, THE CITY OF TROUBLE, 1914-18. *Collins* [1918]. 7½ in. 266 pp., 7/6 n. 947.08

Impressive and of peculiar interest is this graphic account, by the daughter of the British Ambassador to Russia, of life in Petrograd during the fateful years of the War. Miss Buchanan has managed to bring before the mind's eye a thrilling picture of the phases of anxiety, hope, despair, and suffering, through which the capital passed during a terrible period. She brings down the record to January, 1918.

German Designs on French Lorraine: the secret memorandum of the German Iron and Steel Manufacturers; from the German. *Allen & Unwin*, 1918. 7½ in. 43 pp. paper, 6d. n. 940.9

A plea for the annexation to Germany of that part of Lorraine which was left to France in 1871, including the highly metalliferous district of Longwy-Briey. The authors argue that the possession of the Normandy ironfields would leave France rich in iron resources, but ignore the fact that the wealth of the Briey area is incomparably greater than that of Normandy.

Maud (Mrs. Renée Elton). ONE YEAR AT THE RUSSIAN COURT: 1904-5. *Lane*, 1918. 8½ in. 230 pp. il. pors., 10/6 n. 947.08

The author, many of whose relatives held positions in Russian official circles, gives an interesting account of life in Petrograd during the period to which her book refers. But so many stupendous changes have latterly occurred in Russia that much of the book seems almost like ancient history.

Memorandum on the Armenian Question; by the Armenian National Delegation. *Waterlow Bros.* [1918]. 9 in. 15 pp. 956.6

A limited number of copies of this memorandum have been printed for presentation to leading public men and women in the Entente and neutral countries. We are reminded that the Armenian question is one of the matters to be settled at the coming Peace Conference; and the authors' predominant contention is that the Armenians must be freed from every vestige of Turkish authority.

***Morgenthau (Henry).** SECRETS OF THE BOSPHORUS. *Hutchinson* [1918]. 8 in. 286 pp. pors. il. ind., 8/6 n. 949.6

Mr. Morgenthau was American Ambassador at Constantinople (1913-16), and describes the personalities, conversations, and doings of the other diplomatists, and of

the Turkish "bosses" Talaat, Enver, and Djemal Pasha, with the vivacity of a novel-writer. And the novel-reader may follow with absorbed interest and genuine enlightenment his narrative of the chief incidents from the assassination of the Grand Duke at Serajevo to his own departure.

Nosek (Vladimir). INDEPENDENT BOHEMIA: an account of the Czecho-Slovak struggle for liberty. *Dent*, 1918. 7½ in. 190 pp. map, bib., 3/6 n. 943.71

The author is secretary to the Czecho-Slovak Legation in London. After a brief account of the racial and historical aspect of the Austro-Hungarian State, recent events are related in detail. The appendix includes the Czecho-Slovak declaration of independence made at Paris in October, 1918.

O'Brien (William). THE DOWNFALL OF PARLIAMENTARIANISM: a retrospect for the accounting day. *Maunsel*, 1918. 7½ in. 62 pp. paper, 1/n. 941.58

A catena of twenty short papers dealing with the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. In the concluding paper the author states his belief that "an offer of the self-government of New Zealand or Newfoundland, made with grace and generous trust... would command the instant and overmastering assent of the Irish nation."

The Year 1918 Illustrated: a record of notable achievements and events. *Headley* [1918]. 10 in. 194 pp. il. maps, bds., 6/n. 940.9

This tenth issue embraces an admirable summary of the political and military changes for which 1918 will long be remembered. The record is brought down to the capitulation of Germany, the German Revolution, and the abdication of William II.

940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

***Buchan (John).** NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR: vol. 21, THE FOURTH WINTER OF THE WAR. *Nelson* [1918]. 7½ in. 390 pp. maps, apps., 2/6 n. 940.9

The main episodes of fighting are the Austro-Italian campaign from Caporetto to the Piave, the battle of Cambrai, and the conquest of East Africa, all of which are lucidly explained. Col. Buchan handles the political questions in the two final chapters, on Russia and the general situation at the close of 1917, with the gravity of an historian. He has no sympathy with the Bolsheviks, but gives a reading of the situation that is intelligible and coherent.

Fields and Battlefields: by 31540 (R.A.M.C.). *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 248 pp., 5/n. 940.9

These are impressions of the day's work by a stretcher-bearer in France, and necessarily sketchy. The book concludes with the addition of the author to the casualty list.

The Fleet Annual and Naval Year-Book, 1918; compiled by Lionel Vexley. (For 'The Fleet') *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 9½ in. 243 pp. il. maps, paper, 4/6 n. 940.9

This fourth war issue contains a record of naval events from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, the outstanding event being the attack on Zeebrugge. A supplement gives a list of all the ships in the royal navy, with their commanding officers, at the date of the signing of the armistice.

Glyn (Mrs. Elinor Clayton), née Sutherland. DESTRUCTION. *Duckworth*, 1918. 5½ in. 30 pp. front., 2/n. 940.9

A succession of impressionist pen-pictures describing with much feeling the tragic and appalling aspects of the devastated country behind the British lines on the Western front, seen by the author during the summer of 1917. Delville Wood and the Butte de Warlencourt were among the places visited.

***Goodchild (George).** BEHIND THE BARRAGE: a story of a siege battery. *Jarrols* [1918]. 8 in. 232 pp., 5/n. 940.9

Mr. Goodchild is not only a graphic describer of the details of modern war, and able to make technicalities clear and interesting; he is also a man who reflects, and has much that is pertinent to say on the proposals of politicians for meeting the cost of the War, and much that is suggestive on the soldier's attitude towards religion and his distrust of the Churches.

Hall (James Norman). HIGH ADVENTURE. *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 251 pp., 6/n. 940.9

Capt. Hall sketches the history of the first American aviators in France and the formation of the Lafayette Squadron. He provides a good insight into the training of an airman, and recounts frankly the failures as well as the successes of his comrades and himself.

Newbolt (Sir Henry). SUBMARINE AND ANTI-SUBMARINE: 21 full-page il. by Norman Wilkinson. *Longmans*, 1918. 8 in. 320 pp., 7/6 n. 940.9

The author describes the evolution of the submarine as a weapon of war, and then analyses in a judicial manner the methods of ruthlessness practised at sea by Germany, and the spirit which actuated those who devised such methods. He pays high tribute to the chivalry displayed by officers and men of the British navy, and records a number of instances of daring and skill that will be new to the majority of the reading public.

Pearson (George Eustace). THE ESCAPE OF A PRINCESS PAT. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 224 pp. por., 6/9 n. 940.9

A vivid account of the escape of two Canadian soldiers from a German prison camp, and of the Hollanders' kindly welcome to the fugitives.

Rapports des Délégués du Gouvernement Espagnol sur leurs Visites dans les Camps de Prisonniers Français en Allemagne, 1914-17. *Paris, Hachette*, 1918. 10½ in. 336 pp. paper, 4 fr. 940.9

That a number of the French inmates of prisoners' camps and the like in Germany and occupied France were most rigorously treated, employed upon military labour, and deprived of parcels addressed to them, is apparent from these official reports; and as difficulties sometimes seem to have been thrown in the way of the Spanish visitors, it is to be feared that the prisoners' treatment was not infrequently worse than would be gathered from some of the reports.

Rimbaud (Isabelle). IN THE WHIRLPOOL OF WAR; tr. by Archibald Williams. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 260 pp., 5/n. 940.9

Perhaps the most striking thing in this book is the tenacity with which the peasants of the French Ardennes clung to their farms and homesteads when the German invasion was surging upon them in the early days of the War. The author in her diary throws a vivid light upon the trials of that terrible time, and describes as an eyewitness the occupation of Reims by the Germans and its recapture by the French.

J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

***Cheesman (Lilian).** BIG PETER'S LITTLE PETER. *Jarrols* [1918]. 9½ in. 111 pp. bds., 7/6 n.

This fascinating story, attractively illustrated by the author, cannot fail to give pleasure to all who may be lucky enough to be presented with the book.

Everett-Green (Evelyn). SWEEPIE (Favourite Author Series); *R.T.S.* [1918]. 7½ in. 243 pp. front., 3/n.

A pleasant story about a little girl who was immensely fond of an open-air life, and possessed a garden which was her "pride and joy."

Great Men and Great Deeds. *Blackie* [1918]. 10½ in. 70 pp. il. bds., 2/n. J. 920

Joan of Arc, Jack Cornwell, V.C., the Pilgrim Fathers, Hereward the Wake, and Nelson and Hardy are some of those whose stories are here told in simple language.

Macgregor (Angusine). THE STORY OF SNIPS. *Blackie* [1918]. 4½ by 6½ in. 76 pp. il., 1/6 n.

A nicely illustrated tale of the adventures of a mouse. It will please very young children.

My Short Story Book. *Blackie* [1918]. 11 in. 39 pp. il. bds., 2/6 n.

Simple stories, with pictures in colour and in black and white, suitable for children from about seven to nine years old.

My Untearable Picture Book. *Blackie* [1918]. 10½ in. 16 pp. il. bds., 4/n. J. 741

Brightly coloured pictures of animals and children.

Three Playful Puppies. *Blackie* [1918]. 13 in. 6 pp. il. paper, 1/6 n. J. 821.9

Illustrated rhymes describing the escapades of three mischievous little dogs.

Wood (Lawson). MRS. NIBBLE, MRS. CACKLE, MRS. PURR, MRS. POLLY, MRS. WADDLE, MRS. BEAR (The "Mrs." Books). *Warne* [1918]. 6 books, 7½ in. 12 pp. il. bds., 1/n. each. J. 741

Brightly coloured picture-books, with appropriate letter-press, for quite young children.